P & O
GREATER BRITAIN EXHIBITION, LONDON
The only "SCOTCH" to be Supplied.
WHISKY.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,693—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, AUGUST 12, 1899.

VISITORS TO THE OLD COUNTRY.
BAILEY'S (UNDER ROYAL PATRONAGE) HOTEL
Complete Sanitation. Electric Light Throughout. Lifts.
Contains over 300 Apartments, Furnished with all Modern Luxury. Two Minutes from the Park, Kensington Gardens, Imperial Institute, and in the Midst of the Fashionable Quarters.
Moderate Tariff.
Gloucester Road, London, S.W.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M. 1899.
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	12th Aug.
* SHANNON	4962	L. M. Wilmer	19th "
M. L. BALLARAT	4164	C. L. W. Field	26th "
* CLYDE	4089	C. T. Deasy	2nd Sept.
M. L. CALEDONIA	7568	E. H. Gordon	9th "
* SHANNON	4962	L. M. Wilmer	16th "
M. L. PENINSULAR	5887	W. Wheler	23rd "
* CLYDE	4089	C. T. Deasy	30th "
M. L. MASSILIA	5126		7th Oct.
* CARTHAGE	5198	C. Gadd	14th "
M. L. VALETTA	5023	C. F. Preston	21st "
* SHANNON	4962	J. M. Wilmer	28th "

The steamers marked M.L. proceed to MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON.
The steamers marked * proceed to ADEN only, and passengers transship there for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH or LONDON.
The BRINDISI route is closed at present owing to quarantine.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing. CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M. and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.
Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.
For further particulars apply to
I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 25th July, 1899.

AUSTRIAN UNDER MAIL AUSTRIAN — LLOYD'S S.N. Co. CONTRACT WITH THE GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	G. Rhunsberger	4,140	1st Oct., 1899.
IMPERATRIX	Morovich	4,213	1st Nov. 1899.
IMPERATOR	G. Rhunsberger	4,140	1st Dec, 1899.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 670	Rs. 329	Rs. 150

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
SILESIA	R. Mayer	5,000	7th Aug. 1899.
* MOHAVIA	A. Calabrese	3,506	29th Sept., 1899.
TRIESTE	A. Mills	5,000	7th Oct., 1899.

* She will not call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
Available for 12 months	1,060	" 625

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Homeward Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.
This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.
Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.
Passengers to VENICE transhipp at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,235	22nd Aug., 1899.

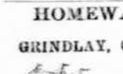
For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
E. SCARPA, Agent,
Sassoon House, 2, Church Gate Street, Bombay, July, 21, 1899.

WILLIAM WATSON AND CO.,
BANKERS & AGENTS,

BOMBAY—8, Hornby Road.
CALCUTTA—8-1, Council House Street.
KARACHI—Bunder Road.
LONDON—7, Waterloo Place, S.W.
LIVERPOOL—23, Water Street.
PORT SAID—8, Quay Francois Joseph.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened with any amount over Rs. 200 without charge for Commission, and Interest allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for 3, 6, 9 and 12 Months, at Interest to be learned on application.
PAY, PENSIONS AND ANNUITIES collected FREE of COMMISSION, and without Life Certificates.
Letters of CREDIT payable anywhere, issued at Current Rates.
DRAFTS, CHEQUES AND BANK BILLS issued, cashed or sent for Collection.
TELEGRAPHIC AND REGULAR HOME FAMILY REMITTANCES made AT THE BEST Exchange rate of the day.
ADDRESSES of HOME friends for Telegraphic purposes registered FREE.
VOLUMINOUS Private CODE minimizing expense, at LIBERAL charge.
STOCKS, SHARES, &c., bought and sold.
GOVERNMENT PAPER AND OTHER SECURITIES kept for safe custody, and Interest and Dividends collected.
LOANS and ADVANCES made on approved securities.
MONIES Cabled and paid same day in England. Cost of Message about Rs. 3, and NO COMMISSION charged for remitting.
SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied at specially favourable rates.
ASSURANCE—LIFE, FIRE, MARINE—effected a reasonable rates.
Agents for the STANDARD and ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICES.
Full information gladly given and Handbooks sent free on application.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay,
GRINDLAY & Co.,
Calcutta,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.



PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND viâ JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

London Agents: GRINDLAY & CO

THOS. COOK AND SON,
BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. Mail, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.
SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.
THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.
CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.
PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.
REDUCED RATES to Railway employes, Family Parties and Missionaries.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.
HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.
REDUCED FARES for Military Officers, Government [illegible] Missionaries to Europe via China and Japan.
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CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.
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SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, and Foreign money bought and supplied. CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
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INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.
Hand book of information free on application.
BOMBAY: 13, Esplanade Road.
CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (Limited.)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 18th August, at 3 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 15th August, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE, AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, at 10 a.m., on the 17th August, calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingo, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Basrah, in the foregoing or any order (Weather permitting.)

FOR PORBUNDER, ADEN, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR AND LAMOO.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 4th September.

FOR KARACHEE, SEYCHELLES, KILINDINI, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

S. S. "VIRAWA," 3,333 tons, on or about 31st August.

FOR MANILA.

A THREE WEEKLY direct service has been started from Calcutta to Manila, calling at Rangoon, Penang and Singapore, rates for Passengers and Cargo, and dates of sailing can be obtained from the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 11th August, 1899.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.
Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.
Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.
THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.
SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.
PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
Calcutta.
HENRY S. KING & Co., London.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.
VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Tuesday.
YARRA	4,255	.....	29th Aug. 1899
ERNEST SIMONS	5,202	Le Gasspellier	26th Sept. 1899
INDUS	6,357	Chevalier	24th Oct. 1899
TONKIN	6,300	Vaquier	21st Nov. 1899.
CALEDONIEN	4,232	Requier	19th Dec., 1899

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about,
LAOS	6,357	Flandin	23rd Aug., 1899.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.
For further Particulars apply to
C. RUINAT, Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 37 Esplanade Road, Bombay.

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS.

SOLE AGENTS IN WESTERN & NORTHERN INDIA.
For The CARNEGIE STEEL Co., Ld.,
Pittsburg, U. S. A.
1,200 TONS OF CARNEGIE STEEL BEAMS,
STEEL ANGLES, STEEL TEES, ETC.
Kept in Stock in Bombay.
Beams of all sections from 3 inch to 24 inch deep and in a large variety of lengths up to 44 feet.
Best and Strongest Beams in the Market.
Quotations on application for Delivery at any Railway Station in India.
GEO. SERVICE & CO.,
BOMBAY.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvys, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the "cause" from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Proprietors:—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUGGIST, London, England.

A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH.

"94, Commercial Road, Peckham, July 12.
"Dear Sir,—I am a poor hand at expressing my feelings, but I should like to thank you. Your lozenges have done wonders in relieving my terrible cough. Since I had the operation of 'Tracheotomy' (the same as the late Emperor of Germany, and unlike him, thank God, I am still alive) performed at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, no one could possibly have had a more violent cough; it was so bad at times that it quite exhausted me. The mucous, which was very copious and hard, has been softened, and I have been able to get rid of it without difficulty.—I am, sir, yours truly, J. HILL."

A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.

"Rooth Park, Cardiff, South Wales, Sept. 28, 1892.
"I have, indeed, great pleasure in adding my testimony to your excellent preparation of Cough Lozenges, and I have prescribed it now for the last eight years in my hospitals and private practice, and found it of great benefit. I often suffer from Chronic Bronchitis; your Lozenge is the only remedy which gives me immediate ease. Therefore, I certainly and most strongly recommend your Lozenges to the public who may suffer from Catarrh, Bronchitis, Winter Cough, or any kind of Pulmonary Irritation.—Yours truly,
"A. GABRIEL, M.D., L.R.C.P. & L.M., Edinburgh, L.R.C.S. & L.M., Edinburgh.

USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.

"It is nearly 80 years ago" since KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES were first made, and the sale is larger than ever, because they are unrivalled in the relief and cure of Winter Cough, Asthma, and Bronchitis: one alone gives relief.

UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.

Keating's Cough Lozenges, the unrivalled remedy for COUGHS HOARSENESS, and THROAT TROUBLES are sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HOTEL WINDSOR,
VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER,
LONDON, S. W., ENGLAND.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

ELECTRICALLY lighted throughout day and night. Moderate Tariff. Table d'Hote at Separate Tables, from 6-30 to 8-30 (open to non-residents). Turkish Baths.

INCLUSIVE TERMS FROM 12s. PER DAY.

J. R. CLEAVE & CO.,
Proprietors.

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BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO., Calcutta,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

OPEN CURRENT and DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS and transact BANKING BUSINESS generally on terms which may be learnt on application; also REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL Agency.

London Agents:—GRINDLAY & Co.

F. S. MADON AND CO.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS,
AND
GENERAL MERCHANTS.
Up-Country Orders carefully and promptly executed.

☞ PLEASE NOTE:—For the Safe Delivery of Orders and Correspondence ADDRESS us as below, because there are others trading under the name of Madon.

F. S. MADON AND CO.,
170, SHAIK MEMON STREET
BOMBAY.

S. R. BOTTLEWALLA AND CO.,
FINANCIAL AGENTS AND GENERAL BROKERS.
(Established 1886.)

TRANSACT EVERY KIND OF PERSONAL AGENCY, PARTICULARLY:—
NATIVE STATE AGENCY.—The Sovereigns Princes, Chiefs, Nobles and Jaghirdars of Native states will best consult their interests by employing this firm as their BOMBAY AGENTS.
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ADVANCES on fixed and equitable mortgages (deposit of title deeds).
LOANS on every description of tangible or good personal security. Secrecy and dispatch guaranteed.
MOFUSSIL AGENCY.—Up-country residents will find it greatly to their advantage to place all their ORDERS and COMMISSIONS in our hands. We undertake to execute them with care and fidelity and to give complete satisfaction.
GOVERNMENT PAPER, Stocks and Shares, bought and sold, and advice given as to investments.
RECOVERY OF OUTSTANDINGS, RENT, and DEBTS collected and recovered.
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LEGAL MATTERS, APPEALS, NEGOTIATIONS, PRIVATE ENQUIRIES, SETTLEMENTS UNDER ARBITRATION, skilfully conducted.
NOTE.—Under Section 37 of the Civil Procedure Code, and under Power of Attorney, Messrs. S. R. Bottlewalla & Co., act as the recognised Agents of mofussil constituents, thus saving them the necessity of coming to Bombay to file and conduct their cases.
FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCES effected with the best Offices and at the most favourable rates.
CHARGES: Moderate. TERMS on Application.

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(over Messrs. Crawford & Co., Auctioneers.)

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ALL
INTENDING ASSURERS
should send for particulars of the
ORIENTAL'S
LIFE POLICY.
THE
Best and Cheapest Assurance obtainable in India.

THE FUNDS
EXCEED
RS. 1,50,00,000.

Claims Paid Over
NINETY LACS,
Since the Company was Established in 1874.

As the Expenses of Management are lower than those of any other Company of the same age, the "Oriental" can afford to grant POLICIES with Exceptionable Benefits.

Moderate Premiums,
Unquestionable Security,
Liberal Surrender Values,
Immediate Settlement of Claims.

Particulars and Forms may be obtained on application to the Office,
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Manager and Actuary.

WHEN BUYING
COGNAC BRANDY.
ASK FOR
DENIS MOUNIE'S
One of the
FINEST
shipped in Cases.
! NONE BETTER !
TO BE HAD OF ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

CHAMPAGNES!
CHAMPAGNES!!
GIESLER'S
CELEBRATED BRANDS
TREACHER & CO., LD., ARE SOLE AGENTS
FOR THESE SPLENDID WINES
"FOR INDIA" BRAND
SPECIALLY SELECTED
AND BOTTLED FOR EXPORT TO INDIA.

	Cash. Rs.	Credit. Rs.
Pts.	40	45
Qts.	76	85

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BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

LONDON & LANCASHIRE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,
[ESTABLISHED 1862.]

Assurances on every sound and approved Plan effected on most Favourable Terms.

NORWICH & LONDON ACCIDENT INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.
(Established 1856).

THE NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY,
(Established 1797).

THE PHŒNIX FIRE OFFICE OF LONDON,
(Established 1782).

THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE Co.
(Established 1850).

As Agents of the above First-class Offices, we are prepared to accept LIFE, ACCIDENT, and FIRE RISKS.

Terms on application to W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., BOMBAY.

BRITISH EMPIRE MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE CO.,
To which has been transferred the business of
THE POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LD.

ASSETS.....£2,470,000 PREMIUM AND INTEREST INCOME.....£370,000

Military and Naval Lives Assured on advantageous Terms.
Temperance Section for Europeans.
Special Bonus in the Temperance Section.
Native and European Lives Assured at uniform Rates.
Volunteers' Risks at ordinary rates without extra charge
Six per cent. Investment Policies.
Whole Life and Endowment Assurances.

AGENTS for the Bombay Presidency:—
LATHAM & Co., Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

FLEUSS TYRES!! FLEUSS TYRES!!
WE WILL FIT ANY TYRE YOU LIKE, BUT
STRONGLY RECOMMEND
FLEUSS TUBELESS TYRES.

SEND FOR BOOKLETS.

1. Good rubber absorbs more vibration than inferior rubber. The Fleuss Tubeless Tyre is made of carefully selected Para rubber.
2. There is no inner tube to get pinched or chafed.
3. The Fleuss has no wires.
4. The Fleuss Tubeless Tyre conquers "Porosity." Porosity is a Fatal disease which attacks single tube tyres, and frequently ruins double tube tyres. Porosity means double puncture.
5. In the Fleuss Tyre punctures are located with great ease without removing the tyre from the wheel.
6. The puncture is repaired on the inside and he tyre can be detached and repaired in a few minutes.
7. It is absolutely unnecessary to take wheel out of machine to repair puncture in the Fleuss Tyre.
8. Fleuss Tyre does not skid. The tread of the tyre is designed to prevent skidding (side-slip).
9. The Fleuss Tyre does not fling mud on rider. The Fleuss Tyre is perfection in this respect. The three side corrugations spray mud away from the rider; they do not send it straight up. The Fleuss Tyre is therefore clean.
10. As regards speed the Fleuss Tubeless Tyre has all the advantages of a single tube tyre. Good rubber is buoyant and a speed promoter.
11. The pressure of air within the tyre serves to force the patch on when repair is executed, and not off as in the case of all tyres with an independent air tube.
12. Fleuss Tyre will hold air very long.
13. The Fleuss Tyre when punctured gives off its air less readily than any tyre having a separate air tube.
14. The Fleuss Tyre can be repaired with a postage stamp for the time being.

Fleuss Tyres are on view at the Bombay and Provincial Cycle Supply Agency's Establishment,
CHARNI ROAD, GIRGAUM, BOMBAY,
(Near Messrs. Stephens & Sons' Stables).

You may confidently ride the "Fleuss." Try it once. We are sure you will be thoroughly satisfied.

"ORION" BRAND OF SOUTH AUSTRALIAN WINES.
SOLE IMPORTERS
FOR WESTERN INDIA.
LATHAM & CO., BOMBAY AND KARACHEE.

DANTRA'S PURE GROUND COFFEE.

Description.	1 lb. tin. Rs. a. p.	½ lb. tin. Rs. a. p.	¼ lb. tin. Rs. a. p.
PURE GROUND MOCHA COFFEE	1 4 0	0 10 6	0 5 6
PURE GROUND CEYLON COFFEE	1 2 0	0 9 6	0 5 0
PURE GROUND INDIAN COFFEE	1 0 0	0 8 6	0 4 6

All the above Coffees are Guaranteed Pure UNADULTERATED, and being daily Roasted and ground in the latest pattern closed cylinders and immediately packed in air-tight tins the fine Aroma is preserved. A trial earnestly solicited.

N. B. DANTRA & CO.
TEA AND GENERAL MERCHANTS,
33, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
ESTABLISHED 1887.

REVISED PRICES OF OPTICAL GOODS.
FOLDERS OR PINCE-NEZ.

	Steel. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Gold. Rs.
Best Crown Glass	5	16	25
Fine Quality Pebbles	8	20	32
Marcks & Co's. Pebbles	12	24	45
Dr. Menist's Pebbles	16	28	50

SPECTACLES (TURNPIN)

Best Crown Glass	5	16	35
Fine Quality Pebbles	10	20	40
Marcks & Co's. Pebbles	12	24	50
Dr. Menist's Pebbles	16	25	60

SPECTACLES (SINGLE TEMPLE)

Best Crown Glass	5	14	8
Fine Quality Pebbles	14	18	35
Marcks & Co's. Pebbles	12	24	45
Dr. Menist's Pebbles	16	28	50

VIOLET TINTED SUN GLARE & DUST GLASSES.
Steel Frames, Rs. 6; Nickelled, Rs. 8; Silver, Rs. 30; Gold, Rs. 75.
FIELD AND MARINE GLASSES with ACHROMATIC LENSES.
Japanned Mounts and Russia Leather in cases From Rs. 20.
OPERA GLASSES FROM Rs. 25. MARCKS & CO., LD., BINOCULARS AND FIELD GLASSES.
BOMBAY & POONA.

MONSOON REQUISITES.

	Rs. a.
RAIN GAUGES.—British Association Pattern, 5 inch receiving surface, accurately graduated Glass Measure with full directions. ... ... Price	10 8
SPARE GLASS MEASURES.—Half inch, divided into hundreths of an inch. Price each	2 8
SPARE GLASS MEASURES.—With directions engraved on the Glass ... Price each	2 8
CIGAR DRYING BOTTLES.—No Smoker should be without one of these Desiccators, as they preserve good Cheroots from the evil effects of Excessive Dampness. To Ladies they are invaluable as they preserve Gloves, Ribbons, &c., from becoming "Spotted" during the Rains ... ... Price Rs. 3-0, Rs. 4-0 and	5 0
CIGAR DRYING TINS.—Similar in principle to the above, but more portable for travelling, and unbreakable ... ... Price Re. 1-8 and	2 4

SOLD BY
PHILLIPS and Co., Ld.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

PAR EXCELLENCE THE LEADING BRAND

OF INDIAN CIGARS.

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IN BOXES OF TWENTY-FOUR NIBS.

536 M. The Golden "J," for fashionable correspondence, per box 0 12
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The above Fountain Pens possess all the qualities of the ordinary Ball-pointed Pens, and in addition have a reservoir for a supply of ink sufficient for writing 300 words.
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Rs. 4 Per Gross. Rs. 2-4 Per Half Gross Box.

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IN AID OF THE COLABA PLAGUE HOSPITAL.
THIS WILL BE
THE CONCERT OF THE SEASON.
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VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL.
THE BAND OF THE NORFOLK REGIMENT.
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PROCLAMATION.—BOMBAY TO WIT. —By virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give notice, that the FOURTH SESSIONS of 1899 of Oyer and Terminer, and General Gaol Delivery, will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House, on FRIDAY, the FIRST DAY of September 1899, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders and other Felonies, Perjury, Trespasses and other Crimes, Misdemeanors and Offences, had, done, or committed within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the Limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto; and also to inquire, hear, and determine, in the like manner all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Offences, Wrongs, and Oppressions had done, or committed by any other Majesty's British Subjects in any of the Territories which now are subject to, or dependent upon, the Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also, that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanors, Offences and other Maritime Crimes whatsoever, done or committed on the High Seas.

And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, that they are to attend at the time and place abovementioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.

And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Escheators and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay and the limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments and other Remembrances to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done.—Dated this 10th day of August 1899.

GEORGE ALFRED BARNETT,
Sheriff of Bombay.

WHISKEY! WHISKEY!!

ONE OF THE FINEST
SCOTCH WHISKIES
ever imported into this country is
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OLD HIGHLAND "BALMORE" WHISKEY.
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MESSRS. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & CO., NO. 4, FORBES & MADOWS STREET, FORT.

To be Undersigned, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., Auctioneers, will, under the instructions of C. A. Turner, Esquire, the receiver, appointed by the High Court: Suit No. 342 A of 1898, in which Ibrahimbhai Manomotbhai Rowji is Plaintiff and Haji Sulemanji Haji Soomar and Ahmed Hanif Haji Soomar are Defendants, sell by Public Auction the property its described in the Schedule below (unless previously sold by private sale) on WEDNESDAY, the 16th day of August, 1899, at 4 p.m., in the afternoon, at the Office of the Receiver in the High Court Buildings, Bombay.

The said property may be inspected by intending purchasers at any time, and further particulars and conditions of sale may be obtained on application to Messrs. Li the and Co., Solicitors, for the Receiver, at their Office in the old Secretariat, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 28th day of July, 1899.

SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of land, with the messuage, houses, buildings, and huts thereon, commonly called or known as the village of Dysur, in Mamlet of Fort Malhar Zilla, in the registration district of Thana, containing two thousand eight hundred and ninety-one acres and 1-34 goonthas, be the same more or less (less a small portion thereof containing ten acres and 13 3-4 goontas, sold by the previous owner, thereof, the late Hajy Jehangeer, to the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway, and another small portion thereof, containing eight gonthas and 14 1-4 acres or thereabouts, given up by the said Hajy Jehangeer to the Government of Bombay free of compensation), comprised and contained with the boundary lines thereof, delineated in the plan thereof prepared by the Revenue Survey Settlement Department (save and except the said mortgage abovenamed the day of the date of these presents and handed to the said mortgagee, and which said premises are bounded as follows:—On, or towards the north by a village called Miraj and Hyder, on or towards the south by village Canary belonging to Ahmedabuy Hubbibhoy, on or towards the east partly the Magathan Jungle belonging to Chhabildas Lalubhoy and partly by Cassi village, and on or towards the west by village called Mangeshwar and Amar belonging to Chabildas Laloobhoy, and a portion of which said premises is known or described as "Malkee" (ownership) land, and all which premises are assessed under the Survey and Part Nos. as follows:—

Survey No.	Part No.	Survey No.	Part No.
1	1	161	1
3	—	162	—
5	—	163	1
20	4	177	1
21	2	177	2
21	2	198	—
31	1 Parit (waste) land	199	—
32	3-4	202	—
60	9	203	—
91	1	204	—
92	1	208	—
93	1	237	—
100	1	254	—
110	—	309	—
111	2-3-4	318	—
115	1-2	321	—
118	—	323	—
19	1	348	—
120	1	234	—
129	1-2	236	—
132	1	332	—
133	1	338	— Gamthan
134	1	368	— land
148	3	378	— Jungle
156	1-2-3	278	— land
150	1-2-3-6	284	— Kharten
197	1-2-3-4	289	— land
			(Hatty land
			do,
			do. kept for
			salt.

Land occupied by Kools in all Part Nos. 1116. The whole Survey No. 288.

MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 12th August, 1899.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

THE THESPIAN CLUB
WILL PRODUCE
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The Beautiful Spectacular Drama by
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ENTITLED
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Performance Commences at 9-30 P.M., sharp.

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Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform half price for back seats.

Intending purchasers of Tickets are recommended to book early if they wish to secure good seats.

NOTICE is hereby given that the PARTNERSHIP lately subsisting between Mr. HORMUSJI MERWANJI MEHTA, and Undersigned, who lately carried on business in Bombay, as Merchants, under the style or firm of FRAMJI HORMUSJI AND COMPANY, was DISSOLVED at the end of last year, by mutual consent.—Dated this 11th day of August, 1899.

MUNCHERSHAW SORABJEE MEHTA.

NOTICE is hereby given that GANPAT BOODAJI THACOOR, BHAWOO BOODAJI THACOOR, and HARISCHANDRA BOODAJI THACOOR, the last named a minor, by his Guardian, the said Ganpat Boodaji Thacoor, has contracted TO SELL the undermentioned property. All persons therefore having or claiming any right, title or interest in or to the said property, or any part thereof, by way of inheritance, bequest, sale, mortgage, lease, gift or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned, at their office, No. 23, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to any such claims, and all such claims, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Government Toka land or ground situate at Sewree in the City and Registration District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 179 square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 105, New No. 1626, and New Survey No. 4-1433, and bounded on or towards the East, West, North and South by the ground of Dorabji Cursetji Shroff.—Dated this 12th day of August, 1899.

ARDESIR HORMUSJEE & DINSHAW,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT, AND SUMMARY OF TRADE,

Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

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Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period, as far back as 1890 and 1897 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month, and the same period, as far back as 1890 and 1897, respectively.
Share Lists and Rates of Exchange.
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F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary.

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WELL FURNISHED ROOMS, excellent Table Baths, thermal and other. House stands on its own grounds. Within three minutes' walk of Kurhaus. Moderate Prices. Arrangements made with Families for Summer or Winter Season.

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FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND
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THE INDIAN EDITION of The New Premier Cycle Co.'s HELICAL TUBE BICYCLES can now be obtained, post free, on application to the Sole Agents.—MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

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AUCTION SALE of Mr. A. E. Moses Furniture, Mc Cabe Clock, Mail Phaeton by Silk, Grey Horse, etc., at Esplanade Road, Fort, next to Ditmar's, THIS DAY, at 2 P. M.

ON VIEW.—GYMKHANA HOTEL FURNITURE, Billiard Table, Piano, etc., at Wandby Road, Esplanade, opposite Bombay Gymkhana, to be SOLD on 15th inst.

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Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines, Spirits, or Liqueurs, &c., from the above well-known Firms, without the convenience and expense of importing direct.

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BOMBAY.

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BEEHIVE BRANDY.

This BRANDY is much approved in GREAT BRITAIN, AMERICA AND AUSTRALIA, and has been recognized for upwards of a century. It needs only to be tasted to be appreciated. Rs. 2-4 per Bottle.

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WHISKY.
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B. SMYTH & Co., LD.
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OF ALL DEALERS.
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Rs. 2-8-0 A BOTTLE.
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EVERY WHERE.

FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE.'

Clarke's Blood Mixture

THE WORLD-FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER

IS WARRANTED TO CLEAR THE BLOOD from all impurities from whatever cause arising.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, Blackheads, Pimples, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure: It Cures Old Sores.
Cures Sores on the Neck.
Cures Sore Legs.
Cures Blackhead or Pimples on the Face.
Cures Scurvy.
Cures Ulcers.
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings.
Clears the Blood from all impure Matter,
From whatever cause arising.
It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains.
It removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

"I CONSIDER MYSELF COMPLETELY HEALED."

Mrs. E. Berkshire writes:—"In the year 1888 when residing at Tunbridge Wells, Kent, I caught cold, which led to inflammation of the bowels. I was attended by local doctors, and received some relief, but the following year is turned to fistula, from which I suffered for eight years; and it was constantly discharging. I was put under chloroform by two doctors, with a view of an operation, but they found that the fistula was too far inside, and an operation would have been too dangerous. In 1889 a second abscess formed, and in 1894 a third. These were all discharging at the same time. The end of 1893 I was again examined by two doctors to see if an operation was possible it was found that an operation was out of the question, as they stated the inside was riddled, with abscesses. During the whole of this time I was receiving medical attendance, one year being treated by a herbal doctor in the town, and receiving advice for four months from a London doctor. During the greater part of this time I was a confirmed invalid, having to be carried up and down stairs, and the doctors gave up all hope of my recovery. In June, 1895, I was advised by friends to try 'Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture.' After taking one large bottle I found one large abscess gradually drying up. I therefore continued taking the mixture, and also Clarke's Aperient Pills, and in time all three abscesses were completely healed, and I was able to walk as well as ever and could eat and drink any ordinary food. I am pleased to say it was Clarke's Blood Mixture that effected the cure, having received no real benefit from doctors. I should have written before, but wished to see if the cure was lasting."

"Post Office, Cottonwood, Assiniboia, N.W.T., Canada, Oct. 17th, 1898.

"P.S.—I may say that I can give you doctor's names and names of friends to prove the truth of what I state. I purchased the mixture at the Sussex Drug Stores, Tunbridge Wells, my name and address then being Miss E. Horner, 5, Warwick Cottages, Frank Forest, Tunbridge Wells"

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS OF WONDERFUL CURES FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in Bottles 2s. 9d. each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, 11s.—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases.—BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLANDS COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England. Trade Mark—"Blood Mixture."

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitation and substitutes are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled Vendors. The words "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government Stamp, and "Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture" blown in the bottle. WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

WATSON'S ESPLANADE HOTEL
AND
ESPLANADE HOTEL ANNEXE
(OPPOSITE ROYAL YACHT CLUB.)
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THE LEADING HOTELS IN INDIA.

UNDER EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.
The Catering under the Sole Control of
MONSR. CORENTIN, the well known CHEF.
Electric Light, Electric Bells, Lift,
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SPECIAL RATES FOR MONTHLY BOARDERS
During the Monsoon months.

Address,—The MANAGER,
ESPLANADE HOTELS,
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INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

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WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

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SEE REPORT AND OPINIONS OF THE PRESS AS TO THE REMARKABLE PROGRESS MADE BY THE COMPANY.

ENDOWMENT NON-FORFEITABLE POLICY
FOR Rs. 3,000.
PAYABLE AT AGE 60 OR AT DEATH IF PREVIOUS, WITH PROFITS.

If, at any time, the assured under this plan should desire to cease paying any more premiums, he can obtain a paid-up Policy for such a proportion of the original sum assured as the number of premiums paid bears to the number agreed upon. Thus a gentleman who had assured at age 30 for a Policy of Rs. 3,000 payable at age 60 or at Death, if previous, after 5 years' payments, would be entitled to a Free paid-up Policy for Rs. 500 free of future payments.

MONTHLY PREMIUM.	
At age 20,	Rs. 6-9-0
At age 25,	Rs. 7-8-0
At age 30,	Rs. 8-14-0
At age 35,	Rs. 10-13-0
At age 40,	Rs. 13-12-0
At age 45,	Rs. 18-10-0

DISTINCTIVE FEATURES.

Absolute Security.
* Funds invested in Government Securities and in accordance with the Indian Trust Act.
* Policy holders can appoint their own Directors.
90 per cent. of Profits to Participating Policy holders.
Policies simple in form, worldwide and indisputable.
Lapsed policies revived without fine.
Liberal Surrender Values. 40 per cent. of the Tabular premiums paid.
Loans to Policy holders at 6 per cent. interest.
Guaranteed 5 per cent. Investment Policies. Life and Endowments.
Immediate payment of Claims.
Non-forfeitable though Suicide.
Medical fees and stamps on Policies are payable by the Company.
* The Empire of India is the only Company that offers these guarantees of Security.

The sum Assured is PAYABLE IN FULL should death occur even immediately after payment of the first premium.

GUARANTEE INSURANCE.—This Company issues Guaranteed Policies in situations of trust and responsibility. It is specially authorized to guarantee the employes of the Post Office.

Proposal Forms and full Particulars may be obtained from any local Agent in India or from

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

DR. DE ROOS'
COMPOUND
RENAL PILLS

The only reliable remedy for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diseases of the Bladder, &c., which too frequently harass the sufferer over the best years of life, and end only in agonizing death. For weakness across the loins, sandy, or other deposits, they are indeed unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, and promote the functions of the kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long suspected to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys; and by the use of these Pills a speedy cure will be effected in ninety-nine cases out of one hundred. Sold in Bottles of 1s. 1½d.,

NOTICES.

KING, KING & Co.,
BOMBAY.
KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.
FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.
EXCHANGES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM.
Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, and addresses in connection with the latter registered Free of Charge through Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO., 65, Cornhill, London.

LONDON:
HENRY S. KING & CO.

SACCHARIN.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Undersigned, as the authorised representatives of Messrs. FAHLBERG LIST & Co., in connection with "SACCHARIN" and "SALT OF SACCHARIN," the REGISTERED PROPRIETORS of the word "SACCHARIN" as a TRADE MARK or TRADE DESCRIPTION in India on any substitute for sugar, and all persons dealing in such goods, and having used the same in India and the East, as such Trade Mark or Trade Description for 7 years past.
Whereas certain persons have recently been manufacturing substances for sugar bearing the word "Saccharin," "Zuckerin," Saccharin or colorable imitations of the same. The public are hereby warned against such fraudulent and colorable imitations, and notice is given that proceedings will be taken against any person hereafter so infringing the said Trade Mark.

BERTIE-SMITH & CO.,
Sole Agents in the East for Messrs. FAHLBERG LIST & Co. Saccharin House, 23 to 31 Apollo Street, Bombay.

MORVI RAILWAY
NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for SUPPLY of 1,800 tons best CARDIFF (POWELL'S DUFFRYN) COAL and 30 tons best Smithy Coal delivered and weighed into Wagons at Bhavnagar Bunder will be received by the undersigned upto 24th August, 1899.
Not a load of not less than 20 tons to reach Bhavnagar Bunder by 1st October, 2nd 1st by 15th November, and last Lot not later than the end of December, 1899.
10 per cent. of payment will be made on the Coal when weighed into Trucks and on receipt passed by store-keeper B. G. J. P. Railway, and balance on right, and true delivery at Bhavnagar Bunder.
Payment to be calculated on weight of Coal delivered into Trucks at Bhavnagar Bunder.

C. P. WHITE, C. E.,
Ag. Manager and Ex. Engineer, Morvi Railway.
Manager and Ex. engr's office, dated Morvi, 9th August, 1899.

NOTICE.

TWO of the finest Peg Whiskies exported from Scotland, and recommended by the Leading Medical Men, are—

FERGUSON'S.
"SPECIAL CREAM" and "P & O" LIQUOR.
INDIAN AGENTS—B. SMYTH & Co., LIMITED,
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

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15, BANK STREET.

THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES the BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS at Moderate Monthly Subscription. Also HOME & FOREIGN PAPERS and MAGAZINES. Mofussil Reader ds are also supplied with Papers.
For Terms, apply to
VINCENT & Co.

LIST of ESTATES to which Letters of Administration have been GRANTED to the Administrator General, Bombay, and of Estates which have come under his charge.
TIGHE EDWARD VALENTINE, late 2nd Lieutenant Royal Artillery, Quetta.
LEITH, late Lieut. THOMAS DISNEY, late Lieutenant Indian Staff Corps, attached 6th Bombay Cavalry, Ambala.
GREGORY, MRS. AGNES SOPHIA, (wife of GEORGE GREGORY) late of Ispahri, European Inhabitant.
HOOSEIN MUSA CHIMNAJI TAMBOLI, late of Bombay, Mussalman Inhabitant.
RAYMOND RAD LIFFE HERBERT, late a Lieutenant in R. H. & 6th Bombay Cavalry, Poona.
NARODI PARSHOTAMDAS, late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant.
ABBAS HAJI ISMAIL, late of Bombay, Cutchee Memon Inhabitant.
DHANJI RAISEY, late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant.
MCLAREN, JOHN DUNCAN, late Assistant to Messrs. W. H. G. Cox and Company, Apollo Street, Bombay.
VANT-GEN HARRY, late of Bombay, European Inhabitant.
GANGJI TRICUM, late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant.
JAJI, (widow of HIRJIBHOY NOWROJI BATHENA), late of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitant.
SOOLEMAN BIN YACOOB, late of Bombay, Arab Inhabitant
BINDRABAN DEVIDIN, late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant.

All persons having claims against being instituted to, or holding property a longing to the abovenamed estates are hereby requested to state their claims, pay their debts and hand over such property, as the case may be, to me. All claims must be sent to the undersigned at his office within one month from the date of this advertisement. At the expiration of the said period the assets of the said Estate will be distributed and claims received, after that period will not be recognised.

L. RIVETT CARNAC,
Administrator General's Office, High Court, Bombay, 9th August 1899.

CITY OF BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

Issue of Rs. Fifty Lakhs FOUR per cent. Guaranteed Debentures repayable in SIXTY years.

WITH the sanction of the Government of India and under the provisions of Sections 59-59 of the City of Bombay Improvement Act, 1898, the Board of Trustees of the Improvement Trust, Bombay, hereby invite TENDERS FOR A LOAN of Rs. FIFTY LAKHS bearing interest at FOUR per cent., repayable in SIXTY years by a sinking fund to be invested in terms of Section 59 and 60 half-yearly in public securities.
The interest and sinking fund charges as aforesaid will be a charge upon the property and revenues of the Trust, which include, in addition to the properties for the purchase of which the loan is chiefly required, the roots of certain vacant lands in the Esplanade Division, the transfer to the said Act at Rs. 31,00,551 and an annual contribution from the Municipal Fund not exceeding 2 per cent. on the total value of buildings and lands in the City of Bombay exclusive of buildings exclusively occupied for public worship or for charitable purposes, which contribution is estimated for 1899-1900 at Rs. 25,000, besides other receipts received by the Board by the provisions of the Act which will be developed by the operations to be undertaken.
The interest on these debentures will constitute a charge on the revenue of the Board prior to the charge for salaries, payable to the Secretary of State for India in Council and the Corporation of the City of Bombay in April, 1900 in respect of the debt on account of the lands vesting in the Board. (Section 34.)
The payment of interest and repayment of principal sinking added to the above-named debentures will have charge of the sinking fund required for these payment are GUARANTEED by the provisions of the Statute enactments to by the Government of India who are by the Act directed that in the event of any default being made by the Board in any payment of interest or in the event of the Board failing to set aside and invest the sums required to be paid from the sinking fund, the ACCOUNTANT-GENERAL OF BOMBAY or other Officer for the time being performing the duties of the office of the Accountant-General, shall make such payment or set aside and invest such sum as may be required to be invested. (Section 59.)
The Board reserves to themselves the right of refusing tenders if they consider the rates offered to be too low, but subject to this reservation, allotments will be made in full to the highest Tenderers, and pro rata to those who have offered the lowest rate accepted by the Board.
These debentures will be issued for sums of Rs. 500 or multiples of Rs. 500, as may be required; they will be repayable to holder in Sixty years, and will bear interest at 4 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly.
Tenders will be received by the Secretary, Bombay Improvement Trust, up to 11 o'clock a.m. on THURSDAY, the 31st August, 1899, and they will thereafter be opened in the presence of the Chairman of the Improvement Trust.
Printed forms of Tender can be obtained on application to the Secretary.

By Order of the Board,
W. N. SHILSTONE,
Secretary.
Office of the Improvement Trust, Albert Buildings, Hornby Road,
Bombay, 7th August, 1899.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.
DEBENTURE LOAN, 1899.
FORM OF TENDER.

I _____
hereby tender for Rupees _____
of Bombay Improvement Trust Debentures, and agree to pay for the same, subject to the conditions advertised, at the rate of Rupees _____
Annas _____ for every Hundred Rupees allotted to me.
I enclose Rupees _____
in language, if my offer be accepted, to pay to the account of the Bombay Trustees at the Bank of Bombay the balance of the allotment on or before the 30th September, 1899.
I require the allotment in _____ Debentures of Rupees _____ each.

(Signature) _____
(Address) _____

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.
TRADE THERAPION MARK.
This successful and highly popular remedy, as employed in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Rostan, Jobert, Velpeau, and others, combines all the desiderata to be sought in a medicine of the kind, and surpasses everything hitherto employed.
THERAPION No. 1 in a few days only removes all discharges from the urinary organs, effectually superseding injections, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases. In dysentery, piles, irritation of the lower bowel, cough, bronchitis, asthma, and some of the more trying complaints of this kind, it will be found astonishingly efficacious, affording prompt relief where other well tried remedies have been powerless.
THERAPION No. 2 for impurity of the blood, scurvy, pimples, spots, blotches, pains and swellings of the joints—often mistaken for rheumatism—secondary symptoms disease of the bones, sore throat, and all diseases for which it has been used for so much a fashion to embody mercury, sarsaparilla, &c., to the destruction of the sufferer's teeth and ruin of health. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood, and thoroughly eliminates every poisonous matter from the body.
THERAPION No. 3 for nervous exhaustion, waste of vitality, harassing anxiety, and all the distressing consequences arising from early error, excess, residence in hot, unhealthy climates, &c. It possesses surprising powers restoring strength and vigour to the debilitated.
THERAPION may be procured at 2/9 and 4/6 per package, of all the principal Chemists and Merchants throughout the World. In ordering, the purchaser should state which of the three numbers is required, and observe above Registered Trade Mark, which is a fac-simile of the word "THERAPION" as it appears on the Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground), affixed to every genuine package by order of Her Majesty's Hon Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithography at the Bombay Gazette Steam Press.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 40m. Sun sets, 6h. 29m. High water, 2-9m., 2-8a. Low water, 7-40m., 8-17a.
P. and O. s. s. Valetta, with English mails of the 29th ult., due to arrive, 9 a.m.
Bhattia Plague Hospital, Mody Bay, Frere Road, opening by H. E. the Governor, 7-15 a.m.
Departure of H. E. the Governor for Poona, 2 p.m.
Annual meeting, Teachers' Association, St. Xavier's College, 5 p.m.

CRICKET.
Parsee-Presidency Cricket match.

TO-MORROW.
Sun rises, 5h. 41m. Sun sets, 6h. 29m. High water, 2-51m., 2-43a. Low water, 8-22m., 8-57a.
Prize-distribution, Nagpada Punekar Marathi School, 3-30 p.m.

CRICKET.
Baronet C. C. vs. Persian Club.
Matharpacady Y.M.C.C. vs. Mazagon Reservoir C. C.

SUNKERSETT CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated in the dispensary during the month of July last was 1,658, of whom 296 were new admissions, consisting of 146 males, 68 females, and 82 children. The average daily attendance was 63·77.

THE HINDU UNION CLUB.—The weekly meetings of the club, which had been discontinued on account of the plague, will now be held in the club hall at Girgaum, every Saturday, at 6 p.m., commencing from to-day, when the attendance of members is requested.

THE HOSPITAL FOR ANIMALS.—On the 1st of July last, there were 90 bullocks and 21 horses at the Bai Sakarbai Dinshaw Petit Hospital for Animals at Parel. During the month 71 bullocks, 27 horses, and 17 dogs were admitted, and 67 bullocks, 19 horses, and 2 dogs were discharged from the hospital. Seven cases among bullocks and 8 among dogs proved fatal during the month. The following animals were treated as out-patients:—8 horses, 1 bullock, 1 cow, 1 she-goat, 56 dogs, and 2 parrots.

ALLEGED PERJURY.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, the cases in which Nageshwar Sitaram Fansalkar charged Babaji Ragoji and Dhonda Matoji, police sepoys, with giving false evidence in the Jolliffe case, were again called on for hearing. Mr. De Souza, pleader, appeared on behalf of the complainant; while Mr. Khurshedji Dadysheth, barrister-at-law, defended the accused. Mr. De Souza stated that as he could not get the original of Mr. Justice Russell's, notes in spite of his best efforts to get them, he was unable to proceed with the cases. The accused were, there ore, ordered to be discharged.

THEFT OF RICE.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Walton charged Kushna Yesdo, a stevedore's foreman on board the British India Company's s. s. Onda, with the theft of a bag of rice, of the value of Rs. 7. The case for the prosecution was that the accused had made an arrangement with two native prowallas to sell them two bags of rice at Rs. 3 a bag. Accordingly, at about midnight, on Wednesday, the accused opened a porthole and threw out of it one bag of rice from the ship's cargo into a boat below. The noise caused by the throwing of the bag awoke the people sleeping in one of the company's lighters, which was lying alongside the ship. An alarm having been duly given, the accused was arrested. Captain H. Wilson, commander of the ship, said the ship had come from Rangoon and was bound for Bahrein. For some time past such thefts had become frequent, and they had always experienced great difficulty in getting hold of the right man. The accused was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

THEFT AT THE P. & O. DOCKYARD.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Shaik Ahmed Shaik Hoosein, a lascar in the employ of the P. & O. Company, was charged before Mr. S. B. Spencer, Acting Presidency Magistrate, with the theft of the property, of a brass hook, the property of the company. The accused was working on board the steamship Clyde, lying in the P. & O. Dockyard at Mazagon, on Thursday last. On the evening of that day he was allowed to proceed ashore, and while he was passing through the gate, a ramoose on duty searched him. A brass hook was found concealed in a handkerchief, which the accused was carrying in his hand. The accused then attempted to escape, but he was chased and arrested at a short distance. He was placed before Mr. L. A. King, fourth officer of the Clyde, who handed him over to the police. Accused in his defence stated that he found the hook on the beach and carried it in his handkerchief. He made no attempt to escape. He was convicted, and sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

OLD OFFENDERS.—Before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presid ncy Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Shaik Ahmed Abdul Karrim and Ismail Mahomed Abdul Karrim, old offenders, both in Constable Searle, the former on a charge of theft of twelve yards of tape, of the value of Rs. 2, and the latter of receiving and disposing of the stolen property. The accused Ismail was on a charge charged with stealing a sadria containing sundry articles, of the value of Rs. 12, the property of one Mahomed Abdul Karrim, who resides at Peeroo Lane. It appears that about a week ago, Mahomed Abdul Karrim found his sadria missing from a peg in his room. He made enquiries at Chor Bazaar, and ascertained that his property was sold by the accused, Ismail Masomeel, to Haji Jinans for Rs. 2. Haji Jinans informed Mr. Marwaree, who, on being questioned by the police, produced the sadria and the tape, pledged with him. The accused Ismail then made a statement which led to the arrest of the first accused, Shaik Ahmed. Both the accused pleaded guilty to the charge. The Magistrate sentenced Ahmed to six months' rigorous imprisonment, and Ismail to three month's hard labour.

THE LATE COLONEL INGERSOLL.

A CORRESPONDENT sends us the following anecdotes of Robert Ingersoll, whose death was announced this week:—

One evening a lot of Democrats at the Manhattan Club were grumbling because the Republicans boasted so much about the past. "You Republicans," said Daniel Voorhees, "are always talking about how you broke up slavery and fought through the war. Well, by harry, that is small business, I assure you. We Democrats are not always lugging in the past!"

"Yes," said Ingersoll, "I should think the Democratic party would bury its past, and its future, too, if it could. Its present is bad enough, but its past is a glorious past it would not wish to forget if, if it were not for the Republican party there would be no United States now on the map of the world. The Democratic party wishes to make a bargain with us by not saying about the past and nothing about its character. It reminds me of the contract that the rooster proposed to make with the horse: Let us agree not to step on each other's feet."

The reply laughed Voorhees out of court.

One day Ingersoll was talking with Talmage about laws for the enforcement of Sunday observance, when he asked the great Brooklyn preacher these questions:

"Would you like to live in a community, Mr. Talmage, where not one cigar could be smoked, and where the very manufacture, sale and use of spirituous liquors could not be sold or drunk?" "Certainly," said Talmage; "that would be a social heaven."

"And you would like to live where no one could play on the Sabbath day; where no one could laugh out loud and enjoy a frolic?"

"Certainly."

"And where everyone had to go to church?" "Yes, sir; that would suit me. It would be paradise to live in a community where everyone was compelled to go to church every Sunday; where no one could drink a drop, where no one could swear, and where the law would make every man good. There the law would make every man's department absolutely correct."

"And you think such a man would be a good Christian—a better man than I am?"

"Why, of course, Colonel." "Then," said Ingersoll, "I advise you to go right to the penitentiary. At Sing Sing there is a community of 1,500 men and women governed in precisely that manner. They are all good by law."

The great agnostic and Mr. Beecher met on the Alton train one day, and Ingersoll commenced complaining in a bantering way about the hardships Christian people have to endure in this world. "They have cyclones in Iowa," he said, "grasshoppers in Kansas, famines in Ireland, floods in Pennsylvania, yellow fever in Galveston, George Francis Train in New York, and small-pox epidemics in Baltimore. It is very hard," said Inge soll.

"What does all this prove?" asked Beecher. "It proves that the universe is not governed by a personal God, but by law, law, law. There is no personal God or devil. Such ideas are only worthy of a savage. Huxley and Darwin, and Galileo would laugh at such ideas. Was it a personal God who burned up five hundred people in the Chicago fire? No, sir; it was law. Foolish Mrs. O'Leary tipped over her lantern. By the law of combustion fire started and burnt saints and sinners to death." "If there were a personal God, and you were in his place, could you make anything better than it is being made?" asked Beecher. "Why, yes. I could make some things better than they are," said Ingersoll. "Now what is one thing that you would change and improve? Tell me one thing that you would make different than it is. Do you mean to say that with our feeble intellect we could improve on anything the Almighty has made?"

"Yes, certainly I could," said Ingersoll, pushed to the wall.

"Well, tell me one single thing that you could improve on."

"My dear sir," said Ingersoll, "if I had my way in this world, I would make health catching instead of disease catching."

Before the train reached Chicago, Beecher got even with the great agnostic. In the seat by the Brooklyn preacher was a beautiful celestial globe—a present from a manufacturer in Bloomington. On it was an excellent representation of the constellations and stars which compose them. There were the rings of Saturn and satellites of Uranus.

Ingersoll was delighted with the globe. He examined it closely and turned it round and round.

"It's just what I want," he said.

"Who made it?"

"Who made it?" repeated Beecher.

"Who made this globe?

Oh, nobody, Colonel; it just happened!"

"No, no, 15 couldn't happen!" said Ingersoll.

"Then no more could this great universe happen," said Beecher enthusiastically. "God made it!"

The great agnostic was silenced.

Beecher probably made the wittiest joke on Ingersoll. When asked whether Ingersoll's works and sayings will live, he replied:

"Yes, he will go down with Voltaire and Thomas Paine, and I should like to write his epitaph if the great agnostic would forgive me for, it."

"What would you write?"

"Simply this line," said Beecher, smiling:—

ROBERT BURNS

—Yours, &c.,
Gowalia Tank Road, Aug. 10. J. B.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RUSSELL.)

A WIFE AND HUSBAND AT FEUD.

HAVA DHANAJEE VS. GANGABAI *alias* LAKSHMIBAI.

THE plaintiff, who is the husband of the defendant, prayed that the latter might be ordered to return to him certain ornaments wearing apparel, household goods, and pots and pans; and that in the meantime, a receiver might be appointed to take charge thereof. Mr. Davar and Mr. Talkes, instructed by Messrs. Sorabjee and Jehangir, appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Rivett-Carnac and Mr. Roberson, instructed by Messrs. Smetham, Bland, and Noble, appeared for the defendant.

The plaintiff stated that about eleven years ago he was married at Bombay to the defendant, who after the marriage came to reside with him, and they lived together as husband and wife in one house. At the time of the solemnization of the marriage ceremony, the plaintiff presented to the defendant certain gold and silver ornaments and wearing apparel, of the aggregate value of Rs. 1,353. After the marriage the plaintiff made some new other ornaments out of his own funds, apart from the defendant's *stridhan*, and allowed the defendant to make use of them on condition that the same should not be considered to form a part of her *stridhan*, and that the plaintiff could resume possession of them from her whenever he might choose to do so. Plaintiff stated that, upon the same condition, he possessed himself of the ornaments that were given at the marriage. The plaintiff submitted that the defendant had no right or authority to retain possession of the ornaments or wearing apparel, or any of them. In July 1898, the plaintiff became seriously ill, so much so that he was even unable to move about, and he continued to be ill until the month of September 1898, since which time his health began to improve by degrees, and although he had been improving day by day, he was not quite well and not yet in the state he was before his illness. While he was confined to his bed during his illness, his wife misconducted herself, and a daughter was born to her, who is now about six months old. It was in the month of March or April of November 1897 that the plaintiff came to know of his wife's misconduct, in consequence of which he left the the family house and went to reside in a different house, where he has been living ever since, the wife living separate from the defendant. Although at the time of leaving the family house, the plaintiff asked the defendant to return to him the ornaments and wearing apparel, the defendant refused to do so. The plaintiff did not want the defendant to any longer retain possession of the ornaments, &c.; owing to her immoral conduct, and was now desirous of recovering possession of them.

In her defence, the defendant stated that, at the time of the solemnization of her marriage ceremony, the plaintiff presented to her ornaments and wearing apparel worth Rs. 3,000; and she said that the list annexed to the plaint was entirely incorrect and misleading. Defendant denied that after her marriage the plaintiff made for her any ornaments or clothes apart from her *stridhan*. She stated that the ornaments, &c., specified in the list attached to the plaint were her absolute property forming her *stridhan*, and that the plaintiff had no right to claim the same from her. She denied the allegation with regard to her alleged immoral conduct, and put the plaintiff to strict proof of the same. At the end of December 1897, when the plaintiff changed his place of residence, certain wearing apparel, household furniture, copper and brass pots, and a diamond ring worth about Rs. 100 remained in the plaintiff's house at Tarwadi, where he lived with the defendant, and when the defendant had ever since been residing, and she denied that she ever obstructed the plaintiff from removing the same from the house. She submitted that the suit should be dismissed with costs.

The hearing of the case was proceeded with during the day. At a certain stage, the parties agreed to a consent decree being passed. Luximbai was to vacate the house of her husband on Rs. 15 per mensem, for her maintenance. The plaintiff abandoned his claim to recover ornaments, which she was to get from the receiver. All allegations by consent withdrawn. Mr. Justice Russell said both parties must feel obliged to their counsel, whose good sense had averted ruinous litigation.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE B. TYABJEE.)

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST A DECEASED HUSBAND.

MATILDA VIEGAS VS. THE ADMINISTRATOR GENERAL OF BOMBAY.

IN this case, the defendant is the administrator of the Will of Eusebius Francis Viegas, and the plaintiff, his widow, stated that it might be found that she was entitled to an undivided moiety of certain property, and that the Will of the deceased, so far as it referred to such property, was void, and that pending the hearing of the suit the plaintiff must be restrained from disposing of the plaintiff's share in the property, and that, if necessary, the Will should be cancelled. Mr. Anderson, and Mr. Davar, instructed by Messrs. Palmer, appeared for the plaintiff. The Hon. Mr. Scott, Advocate General, and Mr. Macpherson, instructed by Messrs. Little and Co., were for the defendant.

The plaintiff's case was to the effect that on the death of Nathalia, her husband managed the properties on behalf of herself and her sister Caroline. In June 1885, the plaintiff, who was then over eighty years of age, in consequence of his advanced years and weak state of health, was induced by her husband to sign a deed by which she purported to convey to her husband her share in the properties. Plaintiff said she had received no consideration for the conveyance, and the recital in the deed to the effect that her husband had paid off her debts was untrue, and must have only been inserted to give colour to the transaction. The value of the properties had been grossly understated with the same object. Plaintiff said she executed the deed without advice and under the orders of her husband, not knowing that she was parting with her rights in the property, but believing that the deed was required in order to enable her husband more easily to succeed to her share in case she died before him. Her husband had never paid off the debts of the plaintiff's sister, but continued to receive the rents of the properties. In 1888, one of the properties was sold for Rs. 35,000 and credited to her and her sister in her husband's books, but subsequently in the year 1894, and seven days after she for the first time heard that he had left a Will wherein he purported to dispose of her share in the properties, the defendant had sent her a letter, which the plaintiff had continued to receive the rents of the properties. In 1888, the plaintiff executed a power of attorney in favour of Mr. Carnac, who had for a long period had the management of the plaintiff's affairs. Plaintiff said she had never executed any power of attorney in favour of Mr. Ohhare, and that the signature to the power was not hers. Plaintiff said she had never received any rents from Mr. Ohhare, and that he had never rendered any accounts to her

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THE establishment in the "First City in India" of a high class and fashionable Art Gallery, fitted up in the most approved and artistic style, where artists and their patrons can at all times meet to their mutual advantage, and to the advancement of Art itself, has been our desire for some years past; but the difficulties in the way of its fulfilment have been so great that the scheme has had to be abandoned—for the time being at least. We are persuaded that were we able to secure the influential support of those in high places and the help of lovers of Art in the Presidency, the Gallery would be a *fait accompli*. Another object of ours in wishing to form an Art Gallery is that we may be able to educate the native mind, and, by furnishing the people with an opportunity of viewing and comparing European work with the crude and absurd productions they have been accustomed to, cultivate a refined and more artistic taste in them. Surely this worthy desire ought to have the encouragement it deserves from all true lovers of Art!

In submitting our new Catalogue to the public, which can be obtained on application, we desire to place this object prominently before them, at the same time thanking them for the patronage and support they have already given us. It has enabled us to place the concern in some degree in as favoured a position as some of the leading Picture Dealers' establishments in London or Paris; so far, at least, as India is concerned.

A new feature, as will be seen in the present issue of the Catalogue, is that we have included all the different lines of business which we undertake in one and the same cover, whereas in former years they were printed in separate handbooks, leaflets, &c., necessitating a deal of needless repetition.

It has, therefore, been our endeavour to spare the public the tediousness of the task of looking through a number of separate prints for what they require, by compiling the present issue in as concise and handy a form as possible, adding to it an Index—a feature that was not possible to introduce in the former erratic sort of publications.

Of course, we are sensible of many defects in this our first venture: the principal one being the impossibility to embody in a trade catalogue a complete list of our stock of Engravings. We would, therefore, request those seeking any known engraving not enumerated herein to communicate with us.

We have, further, the pleasure of notifying our *clientele* of our removal into more spacious and conspicuous premises, the address of which we would ask them to kindly take particular note.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

FRIDAY EVENING, AUG. 11.

THE want of more rain is still being felt in the Cotton growing districts of this Presidency, and although the fall during the past week has been meagre in the extreme, yet benefit to the crops in one or two places has already resulted, a slight improvement being noticeable in their condition. The Cotton market has been very quiet, shippers hardly operating at all; in Wheat and Seeds a small business has been passing. Exchange has been very steady, rates being given this evening on a par with last Friday's for Bank Paper, but 1-32d. higher for Private Paper The Money Market is easy in tone. In Government Paper there has been rather a steady feeling, with quotations 1-16 per cent. higher for 3 1-2 per Cents, and 1-2 per cent. lower for Threes. Freights have been quiet but steady. In Imports the enquiry has been nothing to speak.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay Return for the week ending on Saturday last showed the following changes:—

Public Deposits at the Head Office, Inc.	Rs.	2,69,470
Do. Branches ... Dec.	"	4,58,413
Other " "	"	24,60,614
Government Securities	"	1,22,157
Other authorised "	"	28,250
Loans ... Inc.	"	8,94,538
Bills Discounted and Purchased ...	"	3,36,971
Balances with other Banks	"	33,505
Cash ... Dec.	"	35,60,177

A diminution in the Cash Balance of the Presidency Bank during last week, of some 35 1-2 lakhs, made it stand at 177 3-4 lakhs. To Public Deposits at the Head Office an addition was made of over 2 1-2 lakhs, while at the Branches there was a decrease of 4 1-2 lakhs, and in Private Deposits there was a falling off to the extent of 2 1-2 lakhs. Government Securities were 1 1-4 lakhs less; Loans were nearly 9 lakhs more, and Bills Discounted and Purchased over 3 1-4 lakhs greater. The Balances with other Banks were about 1-4 lakh higher.

Statement of the affairs of the Bank, as on 5th August, 1899:—

LIABILITIES.	Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000
Reserve Funds	70,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	48,64,757
Do. do. at Branches	19,17,952
Other Deposits	3,70,87,953
Post Bills	8,654
Credits undrawn	22,40,091
Rs...	6,37,19,419

ASSETS.	Rs.
Government Securities	1,01,04,785
Other authorised Securities	32,15,098
Credits on Government and other authorised Securities	50,72,183
Loans on do. do.	2,02,35,548
Bills Discounted and Purchased	61,25,559
Dead Stock	4,22,745
Stamps and Stationery	20,430
Bullion	...
Balances with other Banks	1,33,407
Cash	1,77,82,064
Rs...	6,37,19,419

Meanwhile, the market is easy. The Bank of Bombay rate is 4 per cent. and that in the open market 2 1-2 per cent.

EXCHANGE opened last mail day with a steady feeling at 1s 3 15-16d. for Bank Telegraphic, 1s 3 31-32d. for Demand, and 1s 4 5-32d. for three months' sight Credits, a very little business having transpired. Rates continued steady on Monday at 1s 3 15-16d. for Bank Telegraphic, 1s 3 31-32d. for Demand, and 1s 4 5-32d. for three months' sight Credits. There was nothing reported done in the latter; while Bank resales changed hands, for August delivery, at 1s 4d. Rates were unchanged the following day at 1s 3 15-16d. for Bank Telegraphic, 1s. 3 31-32d., or Demand, and 1s. 4 5-32d. for three months' sight credits. Merchants-Bills were scarce, and the enquiry for Bank Paper was limited. On Wednesday quotations were given at 1s 3 15-16 to 31-32d. for Bank Telegraphic, 1s 3 31-32d for Demand, and 1s 4 5-32d. for three months' sight Credits, with no business of any importance reported either way. The market was steady in tone yesterday at 1s 4 31-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s 4 5-32d. to 3-16d for three months' sight Credits, rates having remained at this level throughout the day with a moderate business passing. Bank re-sales were reported to some extent, for August delivery, at 1s. 4d. To-day rates were firm at 1s. 3 31-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 4 3-16d. for three months' sight Credits. There was but little business passing, and rates remained at the opening level to the close:—

Bank Bills on Demand ... 1s. 3 31-32d.	per Rupee
Do. Telegraphic ... 1s. 3 31-32d.	"
Credits 3 months' sight ... 1s. 4 3-16d.	"
Francs ... 1/70 1-4d.)	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Rates were steady at opening on Saturday last at 100 1-2 for Money, for 3 1-2 per Cents. and 100 1-4 for Account, with 93 1-2 for 3 per Cents. On Monday the market was firm in tone at 100 9-16 and 100 1-2 for 3 1-2 per Cents, for Money and Account, respectively, and 94 for Threes. There was a steady feeling in the market on Wednesday with 100 1-2 quoted for Money, for 3 1-2 per Cents. 100 7-16 for Account, and 94 1-2 for Threes. The market was steady the following day at 100 7-16 for both Money and Account, for 3 1-6 per Cents, and 94 for Threes. Yesterday rates were steady at 100 7-16 for Money, for 3 1-2 per Cents., 100 3-8 for Account, and 94 for Threes. To-day the market has been quiet in tone at 100 1-2 for Money, for 3 1-2 per Cents., and 100 7-16 for Accounts with 94 for 3 per Cents.

SHARES have been a very quiet market; the charges reported in prices are but few, and more in favour of buyers than sellers. They are:—of Rs. 50, in Hindustan; a decline of Rs. 75, in Lord Reay; of Rs. 25, in Lukhmidas; of Rs. 15, in Standard; and of Rs. 5 each, in Empress and Manockjee Petit; and of Rs. 2 1-2, in Oriental; and an advance of Rs. 30, in Swadeshi; and of Rs. 20, in Morarji Goculdas; of Rs. 6, in Alliance; and of Rs. 5, in Mazagaon. Tapti Valley Railway shares, are Rs. 5 higher, Bank of Bombay shares have declined Rs. 37 1-2; and Commercial Bank of India, Rs. 7.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.—The scarcity of rain continues to affect this market adversely, and the enquiry has been nothing to speak of. Prices are tending downwards. In Bleached, Dyed, Turkey-Red, and Printed Goods the demand has been very poor; Locally-made Goods are an extremely dull market, with prices moving down fast. The clearances of Imported Goods from the bazaar during the week have been some 2,000 packages; and of Local, about 700 bales.

YARNS.—The market for local Yarns has been active in tone, and prices are advancing. The clearances from the bazaar have amounted to 12,000 bales. The market is string at closing; official quotations are as follows:—

Twist	No.	Mule, As.		to	Per lb.
"	20s	"	3 1-8	to	3 3-8 per lb.
"	12s	"	3 1-4	"	3 3-4 "
"	16s	"	3 3-8	"	3 5-8 "
"	10s	"	3 1-2	"	4 "
"	20s	"	4	"	4 3-4 "
"	30s	"	4 1-4	"	5 "
"	24s	"	4 3-4	"	5 1-2 "
"	30s	"	6	"	6 1-2 "
"	40s	"	7	"	7 1-2 "

METALS.—Yellow metal is 4 ans. per cwt. dearer; and Braziers Copper, Rs. 1-8-0; Swedish Bar iron remains at Rs. 57-8-0 per candy.

COALS.—The market is steady to firm. Sales have taken place of "Cardiff" at Rs. 18 1-4 per tons, July shipment, and Rs. 18 3-4 for September and October.

FOR Bengal there is a very little enquiry. We qoute along side:—

	Per Ton. Rs.
Welsh Hartley	Nil
West Do.	Nil
Australian	18-12
Powell's	18-12
Cardiff	18-12
Japan	Nil
Singareni	13-4
Desh-pur Bengal	14-12
Mair's Navigation	13-4
Jardine's "	13-4
Sempore	Nil

EXPORTS.

COTTON.—The market for this staple has been quiet during the past week, and the purchases reported have been almost entirely on account of the local Mills, shippers having hardly operated at all. Forward prices have moved up some Rs. 3 to Rs. 4 per candy.

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed Cotton with the equivalents in sterling, cost, and freight to Liverpool, via Canal, without commission, viz.:—

	Per Candy.	Per lb. C. & F.
Bengal, Fine	Rs. 143—3 1-32d.	
Do. Fully good	" 134—2 29-32d.	
Do. Do January 1900	" 140—3 3-32d.	
Do. Good	" 130—2 27-32d.	
Selatos, Fine	" 148—3 1-8d.	
Do. Fully Good	" 141—3 1-16d.	
Khandeish, Fully Good	" 144—3 1-32d.	
Oomra, Fully Good	" 148—3 1-8d.	
Dhollera, Fine	"	
Do. Fully Good	" 118—3 1-8d.	
Do. Good	" 143—3 1-32d.	
Do. Good, May 1900	" 142—3 1-32d.	
S. L. Dharwar, Good	" 150—3 5-32d.	
Westerns	" 138—2 31-32d.	
Broach, Fine	"	
Do. Good	" 163—3 3-6d.	
Do. Good, March 1900	" 173—3 11-16d.	

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparisons with the previous two years:—

Receipts.	1899. Bales.	1898. Bales.	1897 Bales.
For the week	11,641	5,119	5,813
From 1st Jan. to 10th Aug. 1899	1,688,644	1,583,139	1,286,550
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.			
For the week	3,912	4,105	541
From 1st Jan. to 10th Aug. 1899	485,021	421,110	476,926
Clearances to China, Japan, Calcutta, &c.			
For the week	38,435	21,163	294
From 1st Jan. to 10th Aug. 1899	415,388	350,758	390,589

The telegraphic weather and crop reports received on Monday from the districts advised just a very slight fall of rain—nothing to speak of so slight was it—at Broach, Jalgaon, Dhulia, and Amraoti. The crops continued to suffer owing to the absence of rain.

Yesterday's advices by wire from the district reported that there had been a general fall of rain, albeit a very meagre fall, ranging from 3 cents at Amraoti to 88 cents at Bellary. At the latter place agricultural operations had got a fair start, and the little rain that had fallen had been so beneficial as to considerably improve the crops.

WHEAT.—There has been a small business doing in this market; the tone of the market is steady to strong, with prices 2 annas per cwt lower.

SEEDS are a steady market, at a decline in prices to the extent of 1 anna per cwt all round.

The comparative imports of Wheat and Seeds are as under:—

	1899. Cwts.	1898. Cwts.	1897. Cwts.
Wheat for the week	85,529	9,110	54,612
Do. from 1st Jan. to 10th August	41,66,459	71,03,344	9,98,299
Linseed for the week	15,341	19,509	8,786
Do. from 1st Jan. to 10th August	18,29,592	19,48,650	3,43,235
Rapeseed for the week	44,376	44,324	80,025
Do. from 1st Jan. to 10th August	16,49,839	16,25,184	14,85,785
Gingellyseed for the week	1,750	3,123	644
Do. from 1st Jan. to 10th August	10,15,039	11,64,572	3,82,420

The clearances of Wheat and Seeds to Great Britain and Continent are as follows:—

	1899. Cwts.	1898. Cwts.	1897. Cwts.
Wheat for the week	23,654.	...	...
Do. from 1st January to 10th August	27,05,492	53,30,771	2,813
Linseed for the week	22,544	25,775	22,045
Do. from 1st January to 10th August	18,14,299	19,22,330	448,858
Rapeseed for the week	2,009	58,453	135,118
Do. from 1st January to 10th August	14,73,516	15,79,344	11,09,294
Gingellyseed for the week		3,917	3,999
Do. from 1st January to 10th August	13,41,676	13,36,400	4,41,676

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, AUG. 10.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firmer. Surats dull.

Good Bhownuggur, 2 24-32.

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	105 5-8
3 per cent. Rentes	99 3-4
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	112 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers	66 3-4
Bar Silver	27 11-16

The sum of about £100,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—Total Bullion £3,350,000; Increase £30,000; Public Deposits £700,000; Decrease £340,000; Other Deposits £40,500,000; Increase £500,000; Other Securities £31,300,000; Decrease £200,000; Notes and Gold £21,300,000; Increase £5,000,000. The Banks Reserve is 45 per cent. of the Liabilities.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

HONGKONG, AUG. 11.

The Austrian Lloyds s. s. Trieste, from Bombay to Kobe, arrived this morning.

The German East Africa Line, steamer Sultan, left Zanzibar for Bombay on the 11th instant, via Mombassa.

HIGH COURT.—AUGUST 12.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. TRAVERS.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

683-95—Chitnis M and M—Mathilda vs The Administrator General of Bombay—Little and Co.

For trial of an Issue.

232-7—Nanu and H—Bai Jamal Widow vs The B B and C I Railway Co—Crawford and Co.

Long Causes.

235-95—Chitnis M and M—Narandas Pragjee vs Manockvahoo and another—Craigie L and O—Matubhai and J.

551-95—Crawford B and Co—Darabji Bomanji Mody vs Sorabjee Nowrojee Lawyer and another—Giraldi M and M.

376-98—Craigie L and O—Manekvahu vs Kursondas Pragjee and others—Mathubhai and J, and Caltain M and M.

291 and 295-98—Crawford B and Co—The Sassoon S and W Co, Ld vs Kaikshaw Dinshaw—Ardeshir H and D.

403-96—Tyabjee D and Co—Abbas vs Bayabhai and others—Payne G and S and J Peace.

425-95—Framji and D—Omer bin Awad Sulten Nawaz J vs Allibhoy Jevanjee and others—Nanu and H.

593-95—Nanu and H—Allibhoy Jeevanjee and others vs Omer bin Awad Sultan Nawaz Jang B—Framjee and D.

721-98—Sorabjee and J for pauper—Kalkashing Jayramshing Pardhi vs Lalljee Futoo and others—R B Mehta and Tyabjee D and Co.

422-98—K M Moiy for pauper—Hassam Cassum vs Hajee alias Adum and others—Framjee and D.

448-98—King and Co—Fakirbhai Allobhai and others vs Thakersey Rawjee and others—Muljee and R.

290-97—Tyabjee D and Co—Bai Pirmo and others vs The B B and C I Railway Co—Crawford B and Co.

177-97—Dinchaw B and N—James R Watson vs Omer Jamal Vayani—Payne G and S.

517-98—Maganlal and Co—Hookmajee Bhootajee vs Ramlal Meghraj and others—Bhaishanker and K.

485-98—Mathubhai and J—Ramoonadas Dayaldas vs Narrondas Calliandas and others—Crawford B and Co and Craigie L and O.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice CROWE.)

For Consent Decree.

337-99—Captain and V—Manabai vs Kashibai alias Velloobai—Chitnis M and M.

Long Causes.

306-98—Ardeshir H and D—Datoobhoy Hassum and others vs Vally Masomed Rahimtoola and others—Chaugurdas D and Co partnerd.

616-95—Massukla D and J—Parsotumdas Mangaldas Nathoobhoy vs Vithaldas Ramdas and another—Edgelow G and W.

638-97—Craigie, L and O Charles Agnew Turner vs Narayen Vitnal Vaidya and others K J Mantri; and Sorabjee and J.

DIVINE SERVICE.

ELEVENTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, AUGUST 13.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8a.m.—Holy Communion (Choral)—Cruickshank in E flat Hymns—1, 219 and 349.
5 p.m.—Children's service.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.—Hymns 176, 197 and 229.
Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis.
Daily Matins at 6-45 a.m., and Evensong at 5 p.m.
Daily Holy Communion at 7-15 a.m.

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST, COLABA.
(Afghan Memorial Church.)

7 a.m.—Choral, Matins and Sermon (Parade Service)—Hymns 295, 540 and 166.
8 a.m. Missa Cantata (Merbecke)—Hymns 31, 315 and 324.
6 p.m.—Choral, Evensong and Sermon—Hymns 279, 477 and 503.

FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.
(Wandby Road, Esplanade).

4-30 p.m.—Sunday School and Bible Classes.
6 p.m.—Evening Service.
Hymns 217, 217 and 331. Psalm 107, tune 64.
11 a.m.—Joint Service in St. Andrew's Church.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, ESPLANADE.
(Near School of Art.)

Incumbent.—Rev. C. Gibter.
8 a.m.—Morning Prayer—Hymns 172, 197 and 238.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon by the Rev. T. Davis—Hymns 194, 197 and 17.
The offertories for church expenses and poor relief.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

7 a.m.—Holy Communion.
11 a.m.—Morning Prayer, Litany and Sermon by Rev. L. B. Butcher.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer, and Sermon by Rev. W. A. Roberts.

ST. NICHOLAS (SEAMEN'S) CHURCH, Prince's Dock.

8 a.m.—Matins.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

8 a.m.—Holy Communion—Hymns 37, 323 and 324.
11 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Sermon—Hymns 35 and 161.
4-45 p.m.—Children's Service.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon—Hymns 160, 213 and 346.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH, PAREL.
(Madras time.)

8 a.m.—Celebration of the Holy Eucharist.
9-30 a.m.—Matins and Litany—Hymns 247 and 291.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.—Hymns 242, 175, 370 and 231.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.

6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.

6 a.m.—Holy Eucharist.
7 a.m.—Holy Eucharist Choral and Sermon, preacher, Rev. Father Tovey.
10 a.m.—Catechizing and Matins.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon, Preacher, Rev. J. W. Kemble.

"At the St. Teresa's chapel, Girgaum, To-morrow. High Mass will be said (being the feast of the Solidity of St. John Berchmans, by the Revd. Father George, S.J., at 6 a.m. "Hatman's Mass" will be sung by the "Altar Boys" of the Sodality of the same name. In the evening there will be a Solemn Reception of the candidates followed by sermon and Benediction by the Revd. Father Dargon, S. J., at 6 o'clock."

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

CLEGG—August 7, at Salem, the wife of R B Clegg, Esq., I C S, of a son.

DEATHS.

KEAYS—July 30, at Kodaikanal, Major-General Keays, Bombay Army, Retired, aged 66.

LANG—July 31, at No. 3, Commissariat Road, Bangalore, after a prolonged illness, Alice Mary, the beloved daughter (second eldest) of Staff-Sergeant and Mrs A Lang, Punjab Commissariat-Transport Department, aged 13 years, 2 months, and 15 days.

WINCKLER—August 7, at Trivandrum, Rose Ann, the dearly loved wife of J T Winckler, aged 56 years.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, AUGUST 12, 1899.

WE were right in saying that "the significant passage" in the Queen's Speech respecting the Transvaal Republic meant war. Twenty-four hours after the Speech proroguing Parliament had been read, all the shipping companies under charter with the Admiralty were notified to hold their transports in readiness for immediate despatch—presumably with the regiments required for the defence of the Colony of Natal and "all other contingencies." What is the *casus belli*? It would be difficult for a casuist to state a case which would justify the new Tribunal of Arbitration in declaring that the London Convention has been violated, or that the South African Republic has done anything that can be construed into, say, an intention to raid Natal or Cape Colony, or even Buluwayo. The ground of quarrel with the Transvaal has been shifted so often, and with such rapidity, that it is difficult to forecast what the Colonial Secretary will ultimately elect to assign as the ostensible cause of a war for which he has been preparing a year in advance. The claim of the franchise for the Uitlanders was a sudden inspiration, not yet two months old; the withholding of the franchise was to supersede all other grievances; Sir Alfred Milner declined to discuss them at the Bloemfontein Conference. When his sweeping proposals were respectfully declined, "the failure of the Conference" became the grievance. Now we hear that "the position of the British subjects is inconsistent"—not with the stipulations of the London Convention which guaranteed to the Republic against any interference in internal arrangements, but—"with the promises made when the independence of the State was recognised." When the Transvaal Government appealed to the promises made by Lord Derby as to the absolute independence of the State in everything but the one point of submitting treaties made with Foreign Powers to the British Government, Mr. Chamberlain refused to be bound by any condition not set out in the text of the Convention. The war, we must assume, will be waged because the Colonial Secretary has come to think that the existence of the Transvaal as an independent State poisons the whole atmosphere of South Africa. We are now told that when the drums begin to beat we must all make believe very hard that this *casus belli* or any other, is quite sufficient to justify hostilities and give the Minister and the Ministry our loyal support.

The current *Edinburgh Review*, in enumerating the influences making for war, gives as a chmax "the growth of a 'yellow press,' underbred, under-educated, and irresponsible, which caters for national vanity and the worst forms of patriotism." Those who hold that the war is unnecessary, that every reasonable concession if sought with the honest desire of arriving at a pacific settlement could be obtained without war, will be expected, when the first shot is fired, to stand shoulder to shoulder with the under-bred, the under-educated, the irresponsible, cater for national vanity and the worst forms of patriotism, and give loyal support to the Minister, and the Ministry of which he is the one dangerous element. Those who conform to that doctrine will no doubt have a good time until the day of reckoning comes. Then, when statesmen begin to admit that they put their money on the wrong horse, there will be searching of hearts. There will also be heavy bills, which the tax-payer will have to meet in such temper as he can command. For the present the lovers of peace must only console themselves by the reflection that a war between the British Empire and the Transvaal Republic can only be a little one. Sir George Colley thought the same when he entered on the campaign that came to an unexpected close at Majuba. He shared the opinion of those who held that the Boers had lost their old skill with the rifle, and with it their stomach for fighting. He had the same estimate of the power of resistance in the Afghans, believing that with a single brigade and two batteries he could move from one end of Afghanistan to the other. Such mistakes are made at times; happily not always, or often. With preparations begun a year in advance, an army of 40,000 men supported by some hundreds of gallant Volunteers from Australia and even from Canada, where one militia is the despair of the Imperial Officer supposed to be responsible for its efficiency, and with the local levies, there cannot be any doubt as to the result. The territory of the Republic will be invaded by three or four corps converging on Pretoria. If General Joubert were a Napoleon, he might baffle such a combination, but as he is not he may fall a victim to it as General Benedik did to a similar concentric movement at Sadawa. Then there would be nothing left of the South African Republic but its name on a tombstone, and spoils will go to the Victor. The atmosphere of South Africa will be sweetened, as will be also, perhaps, the relations between the British and Dutch citizens of the Cape Colony, of whom the latter are the majority. The Rand, the Witsundrs-Rand, with its gold reefs yelding £12,000,000 a year, will not disappear like the Republic of which it now forms part. Will it be made over to the English tax-payer, who will be considerably out of pocket before the whole business is over? Or will the gold reefs be annexed to Rhodesia, sorely in want of gold mines to pay dividends on £20,000,000 of British capital? The gift would be a graceful acknowledgement of the efforts of Mr. Rhodes in 1895-96 to accelerate matters and get the Transvaal out of the way. His apple-cart was upset and he had to pay back out of his own bank-account the £251,000 drawn from the Chartered Company's funds to enlist the patriotism of the Uitlanders in an insurrection against Boer tyranny. The insurrection did not come off. But thousands of the down-trodden Helots were manly enough to accept a pound a day and free drinks from Colonel Rhodes and his friends, to march in procession and demonstrate their grievances to the whole world. Their cries of anguish or those of their wives and daughters reached Dr. Jameson, who with chivalrous impetuosity set out on this famous ride. It all resulted in much disappointment to all concerned, and a prolonged but abortive inquiry before a Committee of the House of Commons. In the distribution of the spoils the prior claims of these early champions of the rights of the Uitlanders ought not to be forgotten. They risked more in the endeavour to deliver their oppressed countrymen from hateful oppression than the Colonial Secretary. Mr. Chamberlain, safe in London, sends regiments on regiments in continuous stream to accomplish what the gallant four hundred attempted four short years ago. It was generally understood at the time that her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies deeply sympathised with the heroic attempt. It was even suggested by the malevolent that the enterprise was precipitated and the apple-cart upset, by a telegram, which, badly interpreting his wishes, represented the danger of delays in view of the possibility of diplomatic action by certain Foreign Powers. Mr. Rhodes might have easily demonstrated the groundlessness of that cruel imputation, by producing the telegrams which he had received from London on the eve of the raid. But through some inexplicable failure to do a kindly act, the great Empire-Builder gave his solicitors positive instructions not to produce the telegrams in question before the Committee of the House of Commons. The Committee, owning itself foiled, left the unravelment of the mystery to future generations. It is impossible to rightly understand what is now happening or about to happen in South Africa, without some knowledge of what happened when the world was four years younger.

SECOND-LIEUTENANT ERNEST DAWSON, who has discovered that the Indian Volunteer Service is in an unsatisfactory condition, that it should be dissolved and reorganised as militia, is the junior officer of the Upper Burma Volunteer Rifles and is stationed at Pyinmana. He has served just twenty-six months as a volunteer. In this time he has acquired the whole secret of the service, and is now ready not only to teach his brother officers with the V. D., but even the Commander-in-chief in India, how to reform the Volunteer Service. His rank, his short service, and the fact that he has only served in one province need not be counted against him. Political, social and religious reformers have often laboured under similar disadvantages, but superhuman gifts and divine inspiration have enabled them to work out their schemes. Mr. Dawson, at the close of his two years' service, has set himself to demonstrate two propositions—first, that the efficiency, and therefore the value of the Indian Volunteer force at the present time does not amount to a fair return for the expenditure of Government upon it; in other words, Government is not getting its money's worth; and second, that this condition of things is remediable only by a complete reorganisation of the whole scheme. Mr. Dawson takes it for granted that the Upper Burma Volunteer Rifle Corps is a fair sample of the whole service. But he is wrong, as the conductors of the journal of the United Service Institution of India well know, though they allowed Mr. Dawson twelve pages in which to ventilate his views

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE WAR CLOUD.

TRANSPORTS ORDERED TO BE IN IMMEDIATE READINESS.

LONDON, Aug. 10.

The "St. James's Gazette" states that all the shipping Companies under charter with the Admiralty for transport purposes were notified yesterday to hold their transports ready for immediate despatch.

IMPORTANT STATEMENT BY THE "TIMES."

Aug. 11.

The "Times" announces that is in a position to state that Major Esterhazy, as an accomplice of Colonel Henry, sold to Colonel Schwarzkappen one hundred and sixty important documents including the details of French mobilization, and that Colonel Henry and Major Esterhazy divided the proceeds. The "Times" adds that in Parisian diplamatic circles it was known that Colonel Henry was the real traitor some months before he committed suicide.

THE FRENCH AT YUNNANFU.

The "Times" publishes a telegram from Rangoon which states that a strong anti-French feeling exists at Yunnanfu, where the tricolor has been torn down.

A proclamation of the Viceroy of the Province warns the population against molesting French surveyors.

FRENCH SUGAR BOUNTIES.

Aug. 10.

The French Sugar Bounties are fixed for the coming season at a range of two francs 75 cents to three francs 55 cents according to categories.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, Aug. 10.

The Bombay mails of the 29th ultimo arrived at Brindisi, to-day.

THE DREYFUS RE-TRIAL.

ACCUSED DECLARES HIS INNOCENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 11.

The London correspondent of the "Pioneer" wires :—The entrance of three hundred journalists into the court room at Rennes on Monday produced a scene of indescribable confusion and hubbub. The military witnesses in full uniform looked severely imposing.

Captain Dreyfus entered the room erect, and after saluting calmly ascended the platform. His hair is almost white, moustache grizzled, and face bronzed. His figure is rather emaciated, his bearing confident, with a certain unostentatious dignity.

When the borderean was handed him and he was asked if he was the author, he raised his clenched hand and solemnly burst into a heart-rending cry, "Innocent, my colonel. For five years I have suffered everything man can suffer, but on my honour, my name, and the honour of my family, I am innocent." A thrill passed through the court on this pathetic declaration. The prisoner's replies were occasionally ironical. The Court is sitting at present with closed doors for the examination of the secret dossier, which occupies four days. The witneses and journalists have dispersed in holiday making.

Dreyfus betrays no sign of fatigue or discouragement, although still living on invalid dietary. Passing through the streets with his escort on Tuesday, he met a single threatening cry from the crowd with a steady eye. With this exception there has been no interruption of order. M. Quesnay de Beaurepaire is rusticating, and declines to make any communications.

THE RUMOURED ABDICATION OF THE CZAR.

THE FAILURE OF AN HEIR.

M. de Blowitz expands the suggestion originally made by the American paper concerning the supposed desire of the Czar to abdicate. As an instance of the bitter disappointments the Czar has encountered since his accession, he instances that his Majesty sent the Armenians half a million roubles out of his own purse, and has lately ascertained to his mortification that not a penny reached its destination. Also the failure of an heir, despite supplications, excites his superstition. He remembers the old legend that a sonless Czar will be succeeded by a Czar Michael who is predestined to occupy Constantinople, and applies this to himself and his brother. It is added that his Majesty has hitherto postponed his intention of abdicating on account of the Peace Conference, and the failure of that project amounts to a rebuff which has only confirmed his resolution.

THE BUDGET DEBATE.

LORD GEORGE HAMILTON'S REPLY.

The Indian Financial debate in Parliament was poorly attended. The chief incident was Lord George Hamilton's demolition of Sir William Wedderburn. Sir William complained that his grievances were unredressed and that he was not a "persona grata" at the India Office.

Lord G. Hamilton said that his reply lay, first, in the tactics adopted by Sir W. Wedderburn, secondly in the fact that he did everything in his power to excite bad feeling against the Indian Government.

If the hon. Baronet wanted his efforts to be effective he should try and say to the people's faces what through the Press and otherwise he said behind their backs, until then he could not expect that anything he said in the House would have any effect. (Cheers.)

THE PLAGUE IN POONA.

ONE HUNDRED AND FOUR DISCHARGED CURED IN ONE WEEK.

POONA, Aug. 11.

There were 156 cases and 125 deaths in the City to-day, with a total mortality of 156, of which the Sukerwar Peith was responsible for 89 cases and 36 deaths, Kasba 17 cases and 17 deaths, Nana 15 cases and 13 deaths ; and Ganj 12 cases and 9 deaths.

The returns for the Cantonment showed 31 cases and 10 deaths ; in the Suburban limits 3 cases and 2 deaths ; and in the District 35 cases and 34 deaths.

In the General Plague Hospital 104 patients were discharged cured within one week.

BOMBAY COMMAND ORDERS.

District Staff.—The following transfers are ordered :—Major Bayley, D. S. O., Assistant Adjutant General, from Sind to Poona District ; Major Bell, on appointment as Assistant Adjutant General on the District Staff in Bombay Command, is posted to Sind District, but will remain temporarily in Poona District until the return from leave of Major Bayley ; Captain Thomson, Gordon Highlanders, having been appointed Deputy Assistant Adjutant General for Musketry in Bombay Command, is posted to 3rd Circle Quetta.

The undermentioned officers are qualified for promotion to the rank of Lieutenant :—Second Lieutenants Finlay, R., A., Knowles, Robinson, Kington Hag and Stuapart, 2nd Battalion Suffolk Regiment.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India, on private affairs, under the leave rules for the Staff Corps, the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty (28th June, 1899 :—Lieutenant Ashburner, Staff Corps, officiating Wing Officer, 24th Bombay Infantry, for one year (pension service, third year commenced 5th August).

The undermentioned officers have leave to proceed out of India, on medical certificate under the leave rules for the Staff Corps, the leave to have effect in India from the date of being struck off duty till the date of sailing, the specified period to count from the date of leaving India :—Lieutenant Mathew, Staff Corps, Squadron Officer, 6th Bombay Cavalry, for one year (pension service, ninth year commenced 11th March ; Lieutenant-Colonel Reilly, Staff Corps, Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class, for [illegible] months (pension service thirteenth year commenced 7th July).

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—Second Lieutenant Moens, Unattached List, British Army, 6 months, from 29th July, on medical certificate, out of India.

Extensions.—Lieutenant Swan (Commissariat Department), Staff Corps, 6 months, on medical certificate, granted by the Secretary of State for India :—Captain Thomson, Suffolks Regiment (2nd Battalion) 29th July to 12th October, on medical certificate, granted by the War Office, in extension of the leave granted in Madras Command Order, No. 91 of 1899 ; Captain Collins Royal Army Medical Corps, from 15th August to 9th October, on medical certificate, granted by the War Office, in extension of the leave granted in Bombay Command Order, No. 99 of 1899

THE NEW CURRENCY BILL.

SIMLA, Aug. 11.

It is now practically settled that the Currency Bill declaring sovereigns legal tender and opening the Mints to coin Gold will become law before the close of the next month, being introduced on the 25th and passed immediately after the period requisite for statutory publication, the matter having been so thoroughly thrashed out that it is not thought necessary to consult local bodies and administrations further upon it.

THE CURRENCY SCHEME.

PROPOSED CENTRAL STATE BANK.

The proposal for the establishment of a Central State Bank in connection with the Currency Scheme is very well received here, and it is safe to say that when it comes up in concrete form, the Government of India will be prepared to receive it in a friendly spirit.

It is understood that the form it is likely to take will be that of the proposal from the powerful London Syndicate on which the names of Mr. Hamboro and Baron Rothschild may be expected to figure. The capital which has been suggested for the Bank is eight millions sterling, and its central idea would be to amalgamate by friendly agreement the three existing Presidency Banks of Bengal, Bombay, and Madras with itself. The basis of such agreement would have to be settled by private arrangement, but a not improbable suggestion is that the present shareholders who [now hold Scrip averaging something like twelve hundred rupees per share should be admitted on the basis of receiving one-hundred-pound share in the new concern for each share they now hold.

The new Bank would undertake the issue of Gold for Government, and would assist in the establishment of the Gold Currency, its functions, however, being confined to carrying out the policy upon the lines laid down by the Government.

The exact nature of the charter it would be necessary to give it is a matter of speculaton, but two proposals have been made which might possibly be amongst those accepted. One is to permit it to control the purchase of Silver for minting into new rupees when such may be required ; while the other is to entrust to it the issue of all currency notes which may be required in addition to the sealready in circulation. The profit on this would be considerable, while t it will materially tend to both the improvement of the credit of Government and to the convenience of the public, since it would (increase the circulation of Government currency notes and also provide facilities thereby for the transfer of money from one place to another.

CROP PROSPECTS.

Crop reports in to-day's *Gazette* give serious accounts of the state of crops in the Deccan, Punjab, and the Central Provinces. Regarding the area of the last named they stand as follows :—Rain by the middle of the month would save six annas in the rupee of Chanda rice crop, and probably a larger proportion in Bhandara, Raipur, and Balaghat in cotton and juar. In the country of Nagpur and Nimar the damage caused to the most important crops is not yet irreparable ; in Wardha two-thirds of the autumn crop may yet, be saved from ruin though not from loss, but if the present dry winds continue deterioration will be more rapid. Scarcity of fodder and water is severe in Chanda and Wardha, and is beginning to be felt over the western half of the Provinces.

IMPROVEMENTS AT QUETTA.

Estimates amounting to Rs. 14,830 have been sanctioned by the Government of India for providing laundries and dhobies ghats in Quetta Cantonment.

ELECTRICAL ENGINEER AT THE DOCKYARD.

Mr. H. J. Gill will probably be retained in his appointment of Electrical Engineer, Bombay Dockyard after completion of his naval service.

POONA PLAGUE EXPENDITURE.

A small additional grant has been made by the Government of India to Poona and Kirkee Cantonment funds towards the coast of plague measures in the past half-year.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Colonel Abbot, Colonel on the Staff, Nassirabad, temporarily commands Mhow District, vice Lieutenant-General Nicolson, on privilege leave.

Major Grant, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General for Musketry, Bombay Command, who is now in Simla, on leave, will act as A. A. G. for Musketry, Army Headquarters, during Colonel Hill's absence on privilege leave.

Exchange of stations has been sanctioned between Lieutenant Sherer, Instructor in Gunnery, R.A., Hooghly Defences, and Captain Donalason, Adjutant, R.A., Karachi.

LATEST FROM SIMLA.

Lieutenant-Colonel Ravenshaw, who will be relieved at Ajmere by Mr. Tucker, at the end of the current month, will be posted temporarily as Resident at Baroda, vice Colonel Martelli retired.

Captain H. F. Vanderzee, R.A., is appointed to the charge of harness and saddlery workshop in Madras vice Major Walker, who succeeds Colonel Baddeley at Cawnpore.

The Government of India have sanctioned an increase in the commissioned and warrant grades of Bengal on the miscellaneous list to bring them up to the proportion of whole service that was fixed in 1875. As a result a number of promotions will now be made subject to a proviso that if hereafter when the establishment of the various offices and departments comes to be fixed, there should be found to be warrants in excess or defect of the authorised scale such will be adjusted by absorbtion or promotion as the case may be.

Instructions are now being issued for curtailing administration and other reports issued by the departments.

The Railway Conference under the presidency of the Viceroy meets at Viceregal Lodge, next Tuesday.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Captain H. A. Howell, R. A. M. C., is posted temporarily for plague duty at Bombay.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant-Colonel T. S. Weir, I. M. S., Bombay, is temporarily promoted Colonel.

Conductor J. Clarke is transferred to the Pension Establishment.

The Volunteer Long Service medal is conferred upon Sergeant T. G. Green and Volunteer T. King, Nagpore Volunteer Rifles ; and on Sergeant Connell, Bengal-Nagpur Railway Volunteers.

Lieutenant McGill is gazetted Captain, Berar Volunteer Rifles.

Lieutenant Hawward resigns the Commission in the Midland Railway Volunteers.

COLLAPSE OF THE GRAIN FRAUDS CASE.

SECUNDERABAD, Aug. 11.

The grain frauds case ended abruptly to-day, the Magistrate holding that the evidence on record is not sufficient to frame a charge, and he discharged two of the accused on the ground that the first accused's account-book showed receipts from the Regiments since November 1897, whereas evidence showed he commenced to prepare the Price Currents nine months later.

CAMBAY STATE RAILWAY.

CAMBAY, Aug. 11.

The construction of the Cambay State Railway from Cambay to Petlad has been sanctioned. The work will be commenced soon.

SCARCITY AT JUNAGADH.

LIBERAL STATE RELIEF MEASURES.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

JUNAGADH, Aug. 11.

Scarcity of rain is felt in the Junagadh State along with other parts of the province in spite of a few scattered light showers now and then. The rates of corn and fodder being raised his Highness the Nawab Saheb, in his solicitude for the people and cattle, has directed Vazir Saheb Bahudinbhai and the Diwan Saheb to concert measures to provide means of support for men and cattle, and they, in consultation with his Highness the Nawab Saheb have placed the Naib Diwan, Mr. Purushotamrai Sunderji Zala, on special duty to adopt necessary measures for the relief of the poor. Ten of the principal officers of the State are appointed to work under him and separate districts are assigned to each to make the following arrangements :—To direct the sinking of new wells and cleaning existing ones, to see that quick-growing fodder is raised in irrigated lands, to supply gratis foodgrain and necessary implements for drawing water, to secure advances to cultivators from local money lenders under Durbar guarantee, and failing that to make advances from the Durbar, to enable them to raise irrigated crops, to arrange to supply them with seeds, to start relief works and to send cattle to graze in the Durbar Gir Forests.

TABLE TALK.

BY WALTER BESANT.

LONDON, JULY 21.

I WISH to call attention to a practice, daily becoming more prevalent, on the part of certain editors, of inviting literary folk to give their opinion in a few words on any topic of the day that the editor may consider likely to prove attractive to his readers. You see, it is entirely a business affair on his side. Not so, necessarily, on the other. If payment is offered, the literary person has only to accept or to decline. It is, in that case, his affair to decide whether it is worth his while to write in such a paper, for such terms, on such a subject ; whether he is qualified to speak on such a subject ; whether his speaking will advance his own views, with other considerations. When payment is not offered, he is not tempted to make a little profit, and is therefore the more free to consider his own position. Should he speak ? Has he the special knowledge which gives value to an opinion ? Is the paper one which he would choose for ventilating his views ? Does he wish to appear among a collection of "opinions," many of which will certainly be valueless because not based on special knowledge ? Is it advisable to form one of such a company for the advantage, not of views which the writer may hold very strongly, but of a paper about which he cares nothing ? For nothing is more certain that when a dozen men write for and against alternately, like sandwiches of ham, the truth is obscured rather than advanced. And the whole company present an undignified and even a ridiculous appearance.

The preceding was inspired by two such invitations which lie before me. The first, which I regard as most monstrous, invites me to give my opinions on the Christian religion ! Did one ever hear the like ? On the Christian religion ! In a few words, in a paragraph, my opinion on the most momentous subject ever considered by the intellect and the heart of man ! He asks me, this enterprising editor, to seek out and to lay bare the secrets of my soul for the curiosity of the public—a thing which, if I attempted at all, would be approached with the very greatest sense of responsibility, if only to myself. I am to sit down and, current calamo, on the first back of an envelope handy, to write down my opinion on a subject to which the most learned men, the most holy men, have devoted their whole lives ! Was it not Saint Augustine who said that after ten years' meditation on the Eucharist he understood it no more than at the beginning ? As for my very humble self, I have never written on religious subjects at all, and I never will, unless the garrulity of age should at some time betray me. There are superstitions, of course, which one may hold in contempt ; but to write, in a few lines, my opinion of Christianity—said I not that the thing is too monstrous !

The other editor asks less. He only proposes that I should give the public—his public—my opinion as to the trouble in the Transvaal. Now, what right have I to offer an opinion ; on th s subject ? Can it be a helpful opinion ? On what special knowledge—on what fact—would it be based ? I am the man in the street. I have to read the papers for the facts on which an opinion is to be based. In the "Daily Chronicle" I find one statement, or set of statements—they all point in one direction ; in the "St. James's Gazette" I find another set of statements, pointing in the opposite direction. Which am I to take as the basis of an opinion ? I met the other day a most distinguished South African traveller—an Englishman, not a colonist, or an Afrikander, or a Boer. He gave me facts and his opinion—facts as clear and opinions as decided as could be wished. Yesterday I dined with me a man engaged in service at the Cape ; he was been there for twelve years. He also gave me facts and opinions—facts as clear and opinions as decided as could be wished. And these were precisely the opposite of those of my other informant. Who am I, then, that I should put in my oar ? And who is anybody, except those behind the scenes, who are in a position to view the whole ? Let us hold our tongues, my friends, very carfully from adding to the clamour and from feeding or encouraging popular excitement. Let us remember in mind the sorrowful example of that Chicago bishop who allowed himself (see last week's "Queen") to accept an invitation to give his prejudiced opinions on a subject of which he knew nothing. To hold our tongues unless we know. How useful a rule, yet how difficult to obey !

Here is a paper from an American magazine in which the writer, Prof. Brander Matthews, discourses on the future of the English Language. He arrives at the conclusion that the French language is losing ground, and must continue to lose ground, if only for the reason that the French population is not advancing ; that the French colonies in the north, so that the world at large does not feel the presence of France; that the French influence is no longer what it was. In the last century French was the language of all the courts ; its supremacy exists no longer ; it is tolerably certain that by the middle of the next century French will occupy a place among languages below Spanish, and very far below either English or Russian. What will be the universal language of the future, the language of commerce, of literature, of courts ? Will it be Russian or English ? Russian is said to be a beautiful and a noble language, capable of everything that can be required of a language. But Russian is very difficult to acquire. It is full of declensions and conjugations, superfluities of which we have long ago stripped ours-lves. Russian is handicapped by these things. English, therefore, will remain. Then, since English will be spoken as their native language by five great nations, viz., Great Britain and Ir-land, the United States, Canada, Australia, and South Africa, without counting India, where it is becoming more and more the language of the educated native, will there be a standard of correctness, or will the language be left to develop as it pleases ? In the latter case, then, who will set that standard ? The Professor concludes that there will be a standard for scholars and educated people, and that the United States will set that standard. Why ? Because, he replies, the States are already the leading nation. Leading in what ? Perhaps in population and in wealth. It is already the leader of the Anglo-Celtic countries in both ; but there are other leadership. It can hardly be affirmed, even by Prof. Brander Matthews, that the United States possess an undoubted lead in literature, science, art, philosophy, or in any intellectual achievement whatever. That they have great men—men in the very front rank—in every branch is, of course, most certain. No one can deny the fact ; but that they have so many men in the front rank of all the branches as to give them the acknowledged lead I take leave to doubt. It is also very doubtful if the English language will ever submit to the rules and the authority of an academy. The language written by scholars will be the same among all the five nations. In every one certain words and locutions will grow up. Some of these will be adopted by the whole ; some will remain local. From time to time the mother language will show a tendency to become careless and slipshod. Then writers like Pater, for instance, will arise ; poets like Tennyson will arise, to restore a better form and to give the literature of the day a more careful guise. But there will be no authoritative standard.

You have all seen, no doubt, the manifesto advocating the Factory Girls' Holiday Fund signed by Bishops, Bishopesses, and noble Lords. It is, I am convinced, an excellent Fund, and I hope that everybody will support it. At the same time, I venture to think that the appeals pitched in a key of extravagance is says of the girls, "Employed in the same monotonous task from January to December their mental and physical faculties atrophied by disuse, the result" &c. And again, "We cannot expect . . . unless we enable some of the prisoners to see and taste the works of their God and ours, &c.," The other day I was looking over a factory in East London ; a thousand people are employed in it, mostly girls ; their work is over by half-past six ; they have the whole evening to themselves all the year round ; they have all their Sundays to themselves ; they have also the Saturday afternoon. In what sense, therefore, are they prisoners ? They can get out into the country quickly and easily ; a quarter of an hour and twopence land them in fields ; they have a park to run in ; cheap trains carry them off to Epping Forest ; they can get up excursions and can go off to the fields. It is a very fine thing to give these girls a fortnight by the seaside, but it is a great mistake, I venture to submit, to call them prisoners, or to say that they are "atrophied." The girls I saw the other day were certainly not "atrophied" by their work ; most of them looked strong and healthy ; there were some poor creatures, but their weakly condition was not due to their work. As to monotony, all work that is not intellectual is monotonous. The worker very quickly accepts the monotony as part of the necessity ; work does not interest him ; he does it without suffering, without grumbling, for so many hours a day. My friends let us not waste good pity ; there is not too much of it. Send all the girls you can for a fortnight of country life and air, but do not call them prisoners ; do not call them as a class "atrophied" by their work, and do not believe that they do not already get away on a summer evening, or on a Saturday afternoon, or on a Sunday, into field and forest, into meadow, garden, and the sands lapped by the tide. Meantime, would it not be well to persuade them to save their money and go into the country for short excursions of a day, or a week end, as often as possible, and at all seasons ? Factory girls are, as a rule, fairly well paid. They could, I daresay, "do" with more ; but they can afford a great many amusements. Perhaps they could be induced to consider a run into the country air, the most delightful amusement of any.

It was a kind of shock to discover, as I did this morning, that one can now send a letter to Australia or to Canada for a penny. At first it seems impossible ; but it seemed impossible formerly to send a letter to Edinburgh for a penny. The impossibility arose from considering the single letter, as if a bag had to be made, a messenger engaged, a train prepared, a boat subsidised on purpose for the carriage of a single letter. Compare a letter with a passenger. The latter can be carried all the way to New York—2500 miles—for 3d., a mile ; he is lodged and boarded luxuriously ; he has the services of stewards, cooks, and sailors. Consider him only as occupying so much cubic space, and weighing so much. He has half a cabin to himself, which means 800 cubic feet, and he weighs, say, 12 stone, or 168lb. The same cubic space would receive about 27,000 letters, weighing a little more. Now, deducting a third part of the man's fare for food and service, we find that each letter on the same scale would cost, for the voyage alone, one-fifth of a penny to carry.

You know how people used to evade and wriggle out of the old dear postal charges. There were the franks of Members of Parliament, which merchants used to buy by the hundred ; there was the favourite dodge of sending an addressed envelope, which meant "I am well and flourishing." The recipient refused to pay for the letter, but, you see, got the message by the simple demand for payment. Once, however, an ingenious gentleman contrived a more excellent plan still. For he discovered that a hare might be dispatched for a charge which was enormously out of proportion, to that made for the despatch of a letter. He, therefore bought a hare, addressed it to a friend in a certain town of large business, went round among his friends, collected all their letters to this town, and stuffed the hare with them, forwarding a special letter to his correspondent informing him of the new method. Would you believe it ? When the hare arrived, the cook opened it, and finding the inside stuffed with papers, she threw them all into the fire. And so a most ingenious method was brought to nothing. There was once a most ridiculous farce, called, I believe, "The Goose with the Golden Eggs," in which that bird was sent as a Christmas present. The recipient, finding it a little "advanced," sent it as a Christmas present to a friend ; he, finding it also too high for a Christmas feast, handed it on, in the same loving spirit of the season, to another friend, and so on, until it was thrown into the yard with indignation and contempt. And then it was discovered that the goose was stuffed with bank notes ! And you may imagine the maddening anxiety of the first man to get back his goose.

CYCLING AT HOME.

LONDON, JULY 21.

THERE are few race meetings so fashionably patronised as the annual fixture at Chelmsford, when the athletic, and cycling championships for the county of Essex are decided, as well as a miscellaneous sports programme. The chief cycling event was the one mile county championship in which the holder for several successive years, C. F. Saunderson, was beaten in excellent style by an unknown rider, named A. Postal. But the feature of this meeting is that it is unique among such festivities as a society function. Prince Alexander of Teck distributed the prizes, Sir James Blyth presided, the Bishop of Colchester, the High Sheriff of the county, and many other distinguished visitors were present, and it only needs a few more similar gatherings to lift cycle race meetings from their present disfavour, and rehabilitate cycle competitions as attractive entertainments.

It is difficult to locate exactly the cause of the present depression in competitive cycling, but the loss of interest is probably due to a multiplicity of small reasons. There is no phenomenon before the public there is too much head work in unpaced races, and too obvious partisanship in paced events, there is too much of the trade puff about even the performances of amateurs, and no encouragement for a better class of rider to go into the sport of cycle racing. Whatever the causes, the fact remains that racing is undergoing a slump, and none of our leading cycle tracks is run at a profit, and one of them is now being offered for building sites.

On the road there is a little spark of activity amongst record breakers, the latest rider to distinguish himself being F. R. Goodwin, who last week broke the 24 hours' record by doing 426 miles. He has now ridden from London to York in 10 hrs. 16 mins., beating G. Hunt's record by 32 minutes, a record which I suppose was accounted by no means easy over this 200 miles course. Goodwin, on parts of the journey, had the assistance of motorpacing, and in other stages had only ordinary help, and the difference between the two was so marked that while he did about twenty two miles an hour behind motors, he only raised about eighteen when without their assistance. The growth of pacing facilities renders tough records brittle, and makes comparisons with the old times and the new very difficult, and on that account unpaced records will have a higher comparative value as they accumulate, and will have a greater chance of remaining unbroken, when a really phenomenal performance is achieved.

Cyclists are considerably puzzled now, in this country, whether to obey the law or not. There is a law which stipulates that on overtaking any cart, carriage, horse, mule or beast of burden, or foot-passenger, every cyclist must ring his bell, or, in some way, give an audible warning. This law is very generally disregarded, and such warning is only given when it is obviously necessary. If it were not so, the babel that would arise would be stupendous. But some extra smart policeman learning the letter of the law, and using no discretion, stopped a gentleman, (who turned out to be a magistrate himself) when passing a cart at a walking pace, on the ground that he gave no warning of his approach. Although the charge was ridiculous, a fine was inflicted. Yet, on the same day, another magistrate refused to convict a group of riders similarly charged, reprimanding the over-zealous constable instead. Still, we, as cyclists, are puzzled whether to break or keep that law.

Rather a good story is told of an incident which has just happened to the Duke and Duchess of York, while cycling on the roads in the Phœnix Park, Dublin. With a trustfulness scarcely to be commended in Royal princes, they had omitted to take with them that talisman against puncturing,—a repair outfit. Consequently, they punctured, and were stranded. The services of a lady cyclist were gratefully accepted, and when the repair was finished, the Duke of York, probably thinking it would be interesting to the friendly helper, disclosed his identity. But the stranger was too smart. "Oh, the Duke of York, are you ? Then run home and tell Granny that's cousin William of Germany has repaired your tyre. I am not going to be spoofed like that." As the story emanates from an official of Dublin Castle, it is probably based on a veracious incident.

During the progress of the Charity Sports at Sheffield last week, an impromptu display was made by a little boy, who rode a lap or two on a dainty little miniature bicycle, not a child's machine, as ordinarily understood, but a proper bicycle reproduced in miniature, to scale, with ten-inch wheels. Although the little lady rode in pretty style, and was much admired, there is no doubt that cycling is harmful for children of such tender years. They can neither withstand the nerve strain, nor the muscle strain necessary for riding, nor are their bones sufficiently hard-set to be put to hard work without risk of permanently distorting them. All these drawbacks are existent when a child is in a perfect fit, but are ten times more pernicious when, as is generally the case, a child is riding a machine far too large for its tiny limbs.

Church Parades are becoming much more proper than formerly, and are no longer confined to out-of-the-way parishes. Last Sunday over 750 riders massed for parade and attended service at Canterbury Cathedral, held by Archdeacon Farrar, who preached eloquently, not disdaining to eulogize cycling in his address, with the usual and necessary condemnation of the city scorcher and reckless rider who indulges his taste for speed on unsuitable occasions. The Mayor of Canterbury gave social sanction for the use of the historic market place for storage of the cycles, so that the function was both civilly and ecclesiastically patronised by the high officials of the State.

Cyclists need a fast tyre, because it is easy to propel a tyre full of resilience and life such as the Multi-flexan Dunlop which is fastest and best. Ease in cycling can only be attained by those who ride good tyres.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Arabia, Captain J. L. Parfitt, will sail to-day, for Aden, with the English Mails, and the following passengers :—

Aickman, Hon R W S
Banton, Mr J
Banerjee, Mr D
Bose, Mr S K
Bias-Dale, Mr H
Brunton, Mr J Forest
Bagwell, Mr J W
Beechey, Mr A St V
Browne, Mrs 3 children and maid
Budd, Capt N A H
Boyceocomb, Mrs and maid
Bose, Mr J N
Batchelor, Mr E
Cross, Mr E A
Coghlan, Mr
Cox, Mr H
Cross, Mr G H
Connor, Mr G T
Counsell, Mrs Miss and 3 boys
Chagrert, Mr Adolpo
Cotton, Lieut W L
Chas, Surg and Mrs
Dwyer, Mrs A C and 2 Misses
Dewar, Major D E R A
Deane, Col F B
Dyrup, Mr J D
Doig, Mr and Mrs S B
Dixon, Mrs A E
Esmon, Mr H
Emery, Mr D W
Eavans, Mr P W
Finnoane, Hon Mr M
French, Mr and Mrs H A
Frazer, Capt A
French, Lieut W C
Follows, Lieut H L M
Gavin, Major F J
Grey, Capt E
Grey, Mrs and infant
Gennaus, Miss
Greaves, Mr
Green, Mr W B
Garrett, Mr A J
Greig, Lieut W B
Hayward, Mr T
Hamer, Mr J
Hugnes, Mr R M
Heinemann, Mr T
Hallum, Mr G W
Harwood, Mr H
Hick, Mrs
Hill, Dr E
Humphrey, Lieut F
Hirsial, Mr
Hewitt, Mr J C
Hall, Col F
Hamilton, Sergt Mrs and 3 children and infant
Harman, Mr G B
Jur, Mr Oppenheim
Jardine, Mr W C
Josi S Sudirach, Mr
King, Miss
Kennedy, Mr J
Lawton, Mr and Mrs
Lefevre, Mrs A
Leslie, Maj A E
Lloyd, Lieut T R
Lobtoiere, Capt R C
Lloyd, Miss M E
Lake-ard, Revd H
Martelli, Lieut Col N G
Martelli, Mrs and 2 daughters
Martin, Lieut Col & W F
Macpherson, Lieut R G
McConghy, Col
McIver, Miss
Masters, Mr J
Middleton, Mr and Mrs E
Motilal, Nehru Mr
Moore, Capt C H G
Morrison, Mr A
Morton, Mrs and infant
Morris, Mr R H
Mitchell, Mr H
Mehitajee, Mr
Macilkenny, Mr
MacMulin, Mr E W
Norman, Mrs G
Newmarch, Capt L S
North-How, Mr and Mrs
Nicol, Mr and 3 children
Orr, master D
Osborne, Mrs
Osborne, Rev W D
O'Donnell, Dr T J
O'Donnell, Mrs and 2 children
Passingham, Capt
Prall, Maj S E, I M S
Pogson, Mr A Lee
Pogson, Mrs and child and maid
Philips, Mrs M
Pearse, Mr W B
Parks, Mr J B
Parsons Capt E M K
Renther, Mr A M
Ramsden, Col W C
Rouse, Lieut F P P
Stevens, Mr Just
Shilliday, Mr J
Saunders, Brig-Genl A A
Schiarlieb, Capt and Mrs W
Stephen, Mr K H
Stephen, Mrs
Sullivan, Mrs W J A
Stewart, Brig-Genl N R
Stafford, Mr J
Smith, Mr K M
Saunders, Col and Mrs W E
Towers, Mr G L
Tucker, Mr F H
Tate, Mr W
Thomas, Dr W
Turkey, Mrs
Vincent, Col H A
Vicajee, Mr S F
Ward, Master
Woodroffe, Mr J T
Wait, Mr and Mrs L G
Weston, Mr R J
Wood, Mr
Williams, Lieut A F C
Wood, Mr A H

The following passages have been engaged :—

Per s. s. Shannon, to Aden, 19th August, 1899.
For London—Mr T Ker ; Major J E Dickie ; Mr T C Lewis ; Capt J B Anderson, R A M C ; and Mr J R B Branson.

Per s. s. Ballarat, to London, 26th August, 1899.
For London—Lieut W E R Dickson ; Bibi Nasoni ; Mr L G Evans ; Mr J G H Crawford ; and Mr W H Boalth.

Per s. s. Clyde, to Aden, 2nd September, 1899.
For London—Mr J Phillips ; Mr E Luzmoor ; Mr H Mill and Mr E H Young.

REVIEWS.

THE ARM OF THE LORD, by Mrs. Comyns Carr (Duckworth and Co., 3, Henrietta St., Covent Garden, London). This strangely grim story, without one touch of gaiety in the lives of its characters, without grace, even the grace of a day that is dead in the weary stern round they duly tread, nevertheless takes hold of the reader and compels him to go on to the bitter, bitter end. It is a powerfully told tale, of few people, and they of a sort whom we should probably not feel interested in if we met in real life. And yet these tragic, earnest, and self-judging souls take themselves in the most serious way. The autheress shows us the depths of the heart of Jesse Maddams, the hard, unloved farmer, who is determined that all belonging to him shall willy nilly be plucked from the burning. He has failed with his son, who left him, and went to the bad, dying in unrepentant silence, leaving a daughter, Nancy, a handsome wilful girl, who probably inherits no very godly qualities from her scapegrace father or her circus-riding mother. She is adopted by her grandfather. Nancy unfortunately does not inherit his self-righteous determination to be numbered at any cost among the elect, and he has sore trouble with her, the more that she does inherit his strong will. On her eighteenth birthday, finding her still unconverted and filled with the vanity which we would consider pardonable in a young and pretty girl, he gives her an ultimatum. The scene on that day in the farm parlour is a terrible one between the stern man, cruelly tyrannical, determined to break his grand-daughter's spirit once for all, and Nancy, scornful, hard from the conviction that the old man does not care a pin about her. She will not yield, or give up her little fineries, and adopt the correct tone and "miserable-sinner" dialect of her neighbours. Having made Nancy take the feather out of her hat and throw it in the fire, and roundly abused her toilette generally, he proceeds to win her to the Lord this wise :—

"Nancy, ye be eighteen year old to-day. Ye be a woman growed. Up to the present time I've been, so to speak, responsible for ye. I've taught ye the Word from yer youth up, 'I've wrastled wi' the Lord for ye. But the time ave come when ye've got to make yer own choice. . . . But it be come to this at last. I ain't goin' for to wait much longer for ye—y've got no religion yet—ye need to be converted. . . . I'm waiting to see ye humbled before the Lord, Nancy, I want to see that stoney heart o' yours broke up so as ye might be desirous and fit to come to the Lord's Table o' the Covenant Sunday."

But Nancy is unmoved, scornful rather. Jesse has tried to whip religion into her all through her childhood, with no result, or rather ill result. So he becomes more obstinate and more earnest. He offers her his son's, her father's Bible, saying :—

"When I see'd there were n't no fear of God in 'im, I turned 'im from my door, and 'e died far from the 'ome of 'is birth, and 'is fa her never see'd 'im no more. Now I'll wrastle wi' the Lord for ye, Nancy, and please God I'll pluck ye from the burnin' for ye be young yet, and there be no vice in ye. But as God's above me, if ye was n't to turn to the Lord, and lay yer sins afore His Mercy Seat come Everysunal Sabbath, I'd turn ye out same as I did 'im, for H-yden Farm shall never be the 'ome of the ungodly and the scornful."

It's not exactly an ideal way to win a young soul into paths which may bring peace, and when we remember that poor wayward Nancy has acquaintances who flatter her vanity, we do not wonder that Jesse fails miserably. There is no adumberation of a sin and a tragic ending through the book very skilfully kept before us, without, we gratefully acknowledge, any revolting realism which too often obtains in stories as a bait to the sophisticated reader. At the end of two months, poor Jesse despairs of winning Nancy to repentance, and thinking that perhaps a younger man as a husband of the right sort may succeed where he has failed, he selects a terrible, canting, linen-draper, plain, and wait, but "saved," to woo and win Nancy and its savings. Nancy's treatment of the suitor is undoubtedly outrageous, but we sympathise with her nevertheless. This feeble, self-satisfied creature, admiring Nancy and coveting her grand-father's money, is confident he can secure her conversion in time to justify him in making her his wife without shocking the godly.

"I'll advise 'er to dress a bit different again, to-morrow. It's a nice chance for her these Revival Services 'appenin' just now. She'll be converted afore Sunday, you see if she ain't. This Preacher you've got is a rare rouser. I've seen a many brought to repentance through him ! Aye, and souls nicely set on their feet again, as had lost their religion too ! She's but a young thing yet, and them young things are difficult to catch ; But they do say sometimes they make the best members when the pride o' the eye's well crushed out o' them. She's such a handsome critter, it 'd be a pity to lose 'er."

The old man smiled grimly at him, some pity mingled with his contempt.

But he was none the less determined to unite this ill-assorted pair. It is pitiful to find that in spite of, or because of his strenuous and stern efforts "his kindred brought him shame instead of pride, and his religion rancour instead of peace." The few characters, Jesse and Nancy and John Maddams and Priscilla Proverbs, the faithful servant of the Farmer, are all strict Wesleyans, voluntarily, leading a hard unlovely life and calmly resting on the certainty that they were thus laying up treasures for their future happiness in Heaven. Of all these, Priscilla is the only one who numbered charity among the virtues. Mrs. Comyns Carr undoubtedly understands the village folk, whom she depicts in all their natural ruggedness.

PRIESTESS AND QUEEN.—By Emily E. Reader (Longmans, Green and Co., 39, Paternoster Row, London). This is a story of the white race of Mexico, telling the adventures of Ignigene and her twenty-six fair maidens who are carried into captivity by a wicked robber, King Clades. He is tempted by the report of the wealth of Camac, which has grown under the rule of Igoigene, and determines to possess himself of the valuable spoils of the country as well as of the beautiful Queen and her attendants. He carries off the

at last brought off his leg stroke which was followed by Greig scoring half dozen runs off Driver, bringing up 150, the extra fifty having been added in an hour. A drizzling rain began to make matters more difficult, for the bowling, and Greig made use of Driver to increase his total by six, sending up 160. Tomkins, who was now batted in his usual form, was not idle, scoring off Mistri, and the wicket played much easier. Greig sent up 180 with a beautiful late cut, and then Tomkins got Balsara to square leg for three and lifted a full pitch from Mehta to the boundary. Greig at this time was playing very carefully, being within a few runs of his hundred, which he completed with a fine leg cut to the boundary. He received a very flattering ovation all round, and the applause was renewed when the 200 appeared. Having passed this honoured stage of his innings he played with greater freedom, and runs came at a great pace. H. D. Kanga went on at 110, but his over proved rather expensive, both men placing him to the boundary, 220 going up, 120having been put on in the two hours play after the adjournment—an excellent performance. The score continued to go up by leaps and bounds, and the bowling being fairly collared was despatched to all parts of the field, while the enthusiasm of the spectators, who now numbered thousands, was roused to the highest pitch. Tomkins repeatedly brought off his leg stroke to the delight of the people, and at 288 Driver brought off a fine catch at point. Although the outgoing batsman opened his innings in an evidently nervous manner, he steadied himself and afterwards played in capital style. His 65 included ten fours, and he and Greig raised the total from 268-119. Kanga, who had been needlessly putting down the wicket all day, missed Greig when he had scored 138, and profiting by his escape,he scored three boundaries in quick succession. Deas next pair stared Greig,who completed his 150,his last fifty having been made in three quarters of an hour. At 297 Deas left, Usborne filling the vacancy, who got a full pitch to the leg boundary, the 300 being hoisted amid great cheering. The new-comer settled down and started to score in brilliant style, while Greig scored boundaries in quick succession. The bowling and fielding showed a great falling off, while as the score board revealed each upward stage of Greig's progress towards the second century, they manifested keen delight. At 348 Usborne should have been caught in the long field, and he availed himself of his luck by placing Mehta twice to the on boundary. All things came to an end, and at 362 Greig's brilliant innings came to an end, Mody bringing off a very difficult catch at cover point. He was at the wickets five hours, and with the exception of a chance at the wicket when he had made 125, his batting was without blemish. At the conclusion of his innings he had a magnificent reception, and received the warm congratulations of his friends. He played very carefully during the first part of the game, and while it was not until he passed the century that his hitting powers came into prominence, his innings included 21 fours, ten threes, and thirteen twos. Stephens followed, and he and Usborne played out time. Score:—

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

Capt Douglas, b-b-w, b Driver	3
Capt Greig, c Mody, b Mehta	186
Lieut Hone, b Balsara	7
Lieut Wood, b Mehta	22
Mr H. Needham, b Mistri	13
Lieut Gordon, b Mistri	5
Capt Tomkins, c Driver, b Khanga	65
Lieut Deas, b Balsara	3
Capt Usborne, not out	41
Mr E J H Stephens, not out	9
Mr Sinclair (to bat)	
Extras	18
Total	362

CRICKET AT MUGGLETON.

As the chronicler of the famous match, "All Muggleton v. Dingley Dell," Dickens has been repeatedly charged with displaying great ignorance of the game. Only a short time since a critic both learned and acute cast the usual aspersion in the words, "How much Dickens knew of cricket anyone can find out for himself by reading the travesty of the game in the well-known description of the match in 'Pickwick.'" That this description is a "travesty" no one with an elementary knowledge of the game can for one moment deny. But it was the match as played that was the travesty; and in the character of the reporter Dickens only described the travesty he saw; of course, investing it with the atmosphere of his characteristic humour. No one seeks to identify the novelist with the opinions expressed, or the skill exercised, by Mr. Winkle in the matter of sport. Why should Mr. Dunkins or Mr. Luffey have played "correct cricket," and Mr. Winkle be not allowed to threaten the lives of his companions much more than those of the partridges on that particular 1st of September? Dickens's purpose was to present a rapid view of the entire proceedings of the day at Muggleton. It is necessary, therefore, to form some estimate of what these were likely to have been, before we can justly say that the novelist was unsuccessful in their delineation.

The match was played over seventy years ago—in the summer of 1827. From what cricket in isolated country districts still continued to be like a good many years afterwards, it is not difficult to judge of its average quality in the reign of George IV. Rude 'pitches' and unpractised players made the whole thing more or less of a joke, but none the less a pastime of the period. A local match of the character in question was, in fact, little more than an excuse for a day's outing by the young farmers and tradesmen of the neighbourhood. Often enough the cricket was a mere pretext for the junketting that accompanied it, and there seems to have been more than a little of this combination at Muggleton. Turning out of the High street into the cricket-field, we find the wickets already pitched, as were also "a couple of marquees for the rest and refreshment of the contending parties." As to the provision made on behalf of this important department a word anon. The players were dressed in straw hats, flannel jackets and white trousers—"a costume in which they looked very much like amateur stonemasons." Only two are more fully described: "One very stout gentleman,whose body and legs looked like half a gigantic roll of flannel, elevated on a couple of inflated pillow-cases." The other is sufficiently pictured by the graphic stroke—"he strongly resembled the other half of the roll of flannel aforesaid." So far, it seems to promise very well for fun, if not for cricket. The first half of the roll of flannel invites Mr. Pickwick into one of the tents, and "panting on before," ushers him into it.He is obviously not overtrained; but stout gentlemen sometimes astonish their best friends, alike in the ball-room and on the cricket-field. As to the ceremony which ensued upon Mr. Pickwick's introduction to the sacred mysteries of the marquee, there can be no doubt that it was entirely satisfactory to those who took part in it.

The general features of the commissariat are described with commendable amplitude, and with the fullest gusto of approval, by Mr. Alfred Jingle, who appears to have accidentally encountered the All-Muggletons at an earlier hour of the morning. After breakfasting at their several homes, and before proceeding to the field, they had dropped into the "Crown" to snatch a hasty "snack," in order that no sensation of faintness might be experienced before luncheon. This precautionary measure took the form of anchovy sandwiches and devilled kidneys, which, however excellent at particular times and occasions, are not an ideal form of refreshment for middle-aged gentlemen about to take part in a cricket match under a hot sun. It is to Mr. Jingle, also, that we are indebted for the information that the canvas walls of the tents jealously conceal "lots of beer—hogsheads; rounds of beef—bullocks; mustard—card-loads." In short, there was abundance of everything, and the contents of the hogsheads were evidently calculated to "go round" a good many more times than once. But all these edible varieties, though substantial and sufficient enough, were but the approaches to the "cold but capital" dinner of which, at the conclusion of the match, awaited the rival teams at the Blue Lion. Here "fowls and pies, and all that sort of thing," predominated; while Mr. Snodgrass bears conclusive testimony to the fact that the salmon was so good that it affected him more than the sound old port and claret, also abundantly provided. And still, lest the athletes and their guests should consider that they had not done themselves complete justice, a later relay of "broiled bones" only awaits the summons; while "cold without" is there to bestow its subtle finishing touches on the concluding scene. This is not reached until midnight, when the curtain finally descends to the strains of the touching nacional melody, "We won't go home till morning." How many of the company contrived to reach their several destinations is a question the answer to which evades us in the general obscurity.

To those familiar with modern cricket in all its aspects the surroundings of the Muggleton match offer scarcely a single point of comparison. The whole of the accessories are purposely extravagant, and pitched in the Pickwickian key; and only a game of the same character could have been possible under the conditions. Why should the critic object to the action of Mr. Luffey in applying the ball to his right eye for several seconds before delivering it; or why should not Mr. Dunkins confidently await its coming with eyes fixed on the redoubtable Luffey? Again, what law of dynamics should prevent the ball from alighting on the tip of the wary Dunkins's hat,and from bounding away over the heads of the scouts," who had just stooped low enough to let it fly over them." And who shall speak lightly of the efforts of the energetic Podder, who "blocked the doubtful balls, missed the bad ones, took the good ones, and sent them flying to all parts of the field?" Not till the score had reached the satisfactory number of fifty-four was Dunkins caught, a misfortune which appears to have indirectly led to the stumping of Podder at the same total. No doubt the description here fails a little in exactitude, but there is at least no reason to suppose that either batsman disputed the fact of his being "out" under the circumstances. And what more natural than that they should alleviate their distress by a visit to one of the marquees aforesaid? But if the cricket was queer, how excellent was the common-sense displayed by the Dingley-Dellers. Instead of continuing a hopeless struggle they manfully gave in at an early period, and did not permit adverse fortune to abridge the hours allotted to festivity at the Blue Lion.

At this time of day it seems a little strange that anyone should be found to take a page of "Pickwick" seriously. The cricket is as frankly and boisterously farcical as any of the teeming adventures of the book, and, of course, evades any application of the critical touchstone. Scientific cricket was certainly unknown at Muggleton seventy years ago, while eating and drinking were in the most flourishing circumstances. And it is rather ungrateful to an author who has made honest laughter for a whole nation to charge him with ignorance of a subject one phase of which he has treated with such good-natured but effective ridicule.

MAJOR BANNERMAN'S ADDRESS AT THE OPENING OF THE GOVERNMENT RESEARCH LABORATORY.

THE following is a full report of Major Bannerman's address to those present at the opening of the Research Laboratory at Parel, of which we gave a summary in our yesterday's issue:—Your Excellency, Mr. Woodburn, Ladies and Gentleman,—It is an unexpected pleasure that has fallen to my lot, as I was not aware that I should be called upon to explain the manufacture of the prophylactic, which you have just had demonstrated to you. I will try, however, to explain in as few words as possible this somewhat technical subject. The first thing to do is to find a suitable medium or soil on which to grow the plague germ. The process of preparation you have all seen, and had demonstrated to you by Captain Milne. Nothing has been hidden from you, for there is nothing requiring concealment; you have seen the goat's flesh minced up, mixed with acid, digested by heat filtered, neutralised, and finally sterilized in the large steriliser. We have now got our soil ready for sowing, so the seed must be procured. This is got, as you all know, from the bubo of a plague patient. Now, in agriculture two things are required to produce a good crop, viz.,a good soil and good seed. Similarly our seed must be pure, and unmixed with the seeds of any other disease, for we wish to have a pure growth! For this purpose we first sow our plague seed in a tube full of jelly, on the surface of which it is spread out. I trust you have all noticed those tubes of jelly as you passed through the rooms. Two days after it is sown we can tell, by looking at the surface of the jelly, whether the growth now visible is pure plague or not, just as any of you can tell the difference between the buttercups and daisies growing in your gardens, or as you can pick out your friends in a crowd by "head mark," as it were. To make assurance doubly sure, however, we take a few of these plague seed from the jelly tube, and sow them in a small flask of clear broth, and watch to see whether these long silky stalactites are formed, which I am sure you must all have admired in the dark room inside. Their appearance is an absolutely certain sign that we are dealing with the plague germ, for no other known germ produces similar stalactites. This important discovery made by Haffkine renders it possible for us to make an anti-plague vaccine, and to save thousands of lives which would otherwise be lost. When we are thus quite certain, then, that we are dealing with the plague germ alone, and have no other germs in our flask, we transfer its contents to the long-nosed Pasteur flask, which you saw Dr. Maitland Gibson working with. By means of this ingenious contrivance we can sow any number of large fermentation flasks. These large flasks are then placed on tables in the dark room, and allowed to ferment for six weeks, when the prophylactic is ready for use, after the live germs in the flasks have been killed by heat. During this period of fermentation the bacilli have been excreting inanimate poisons into the broth. In the small bottles then that we send out there are two things, viz., 1 Dead plague bacilli: 2 Lifeless poisons excreted into the broth by these bacilli before they were killed. This mixture is what is inject d under your skin when you are inoculated; and I must now explain how protection from plague can be thus secured. It has been proved that all diseases, such as plague, cholera, typhoid fever, etc., are caused by living germs, each disease having a germ or seed of its own. Just as in agriculture when you sow wheat you will get a crop of wheat, not one of barley, so when plague seed is sown in a man's body, plague symptoms appear, and not those of any other disease. The symptoms are caused not by the bacilli themselves, but by the poisons excreted by them, into the body of the victim. If the person attacked should recover, he has the comfortable consciousness that he will not in all probability suffer again from the same disease. This happy result is produced by the action on the body of the bacterial poison. Why, then, should we not produce this poison outside the body by growing the bacilli in flasks, and then collect the poison they have secreted there? This is actually what we do in the laboratory here, as you have seen for yourselves to-day. From these bottles we can take a measured quantity of dead germs and their poisons, or toxins, as scientific people call them, and inject them into your bodies. The body then reacts in the same way to the poison produced in bottles as it would to the same poison had it unfortunately been manufactured in itself instead of in the flasks. The result is that the injected person does not get plague. If we return to our agricultural simile once more we may get some light on the matter. You all know that if a soil is heavily salted it will no longer produce crops; so in the same way we may say that a person who has passed through an attack of plague has become "salted" for the plague germ can no longer grow in the soil of his body. The same effect is produced by inoculation, with the difference that there is no danger of dying during the process, and that the inoculated person is in no way dangerous to those around him. The plague germ, when it gains entrance to the body of such a person, finds a "salted" soil, and cannot grow and multiply, and if it cannot grow, it cannot produce any toxins, and so no effect on the individual is produced. I trust I have been able to throw some light on this somewhat technical subject, and that you will all now be able to preach inoculation in your own neighbourhood.

THE GOVERNOR'S ADDRESS.

H. E. the Governor has, we understand, observed in the otherwise correct report of his speech in yesterday's issue a phrase which might be understood by some to draw a comparison between the work of the medical men and others in plague. This was, of course, not his Excellency's intent on. His Exc llency made an allusion to the fact of it being a doctor's afternoon, and continued:—"That owing to the fact that looking after epidemic and general sickness was essentially the duty of medical men, the part medical men had played in this long epidemic might possibly be somewhat overlooked. We had employed Revenue Officers, Salt Department and Forest Officers, and many others by scores, all of whom had done splendid work, and in the case of the medical profession, whether in the interesting and highly scientific work in the laboratory, or in their careful attention to the sick in camps and hospitals, or working away knee-deep in slush and mud in remote villages in the rains, the conduct of the medical profession had been equally heroic and beyond praise.

ENGLAND VERSUS INDIA.

THERE was the very greatest regret in sporting circles all over India when Lord Hawke abandoned his idea of taking an English eleven over to India. Everybody in India had looked forward with so much pleasure to the tour, and preparations were being made to get together the strongest possible combinations. An ordinarily good eleven—such, for instance as that which Mr. P. F. Warner took over to America—would by no means come out of the ordeal of a tour in India quite scatheless. Combined "England in India" against "England from Home" would go a very good game. The India team could be entirely composed of well known bats who, in their day, played for school, Varsity, or county at home. Three test matches could be played, say, at Calcutta, Bombay and Lahore when the whole of the European, Parsee, and native cricketing strength would be put forward. The Maharajah of Patiala has a wonderfully good eleven, which Ranjitsinjee and Brockwell have raised to a high pitch of excellence. One or two of his eleven would be certain of a place, whilst the Parsees would be entitled to play one or two of their men. Bengal, the Punjab, Madras and Bombay would provide a multiplicity of claims for the other places, and the result would be a team which England would not find easy to beat. A tour through India would be a pleasant experience, but it would have to be purely an affair of sport, as there are no enclosed grounds east of Suez, and gate money would be a missing quantity.

THE GROSVENOR FAMILY.

THE Grosvenor family, of which the Duke of Westminster is head, represents one of the few remaining sets in London Society that may be described as strictly exclusive—the equivalent to the old nobility of the Faubourg St. Germain at Paris. The Grosvenors live in a world of their own. Outsiders for them do not exist, nor will they willingly tolerate the presence of anyone who by birth and breeding does not belong to the privileged elect. A cycle of successful marriages have enabled this powerful family to maintain their prestige. The present Duke of Westminster's many sisters were nearly all the wives of men of high rank. Among them were the Duchess of Northumberland, the Countess of Macclesfield, Lady Wenlock, Lady Leigh, and Lady Octavia Shaw-Stewart, nic., etc. His daughters are the Marchioness of Ormonde, Lady Chesham, and Princess Adolphus of Teck. His eldest granddaughter has now become the Countess of Shaftesbury. Such marriages as these help to consolidate rank. The Grosvenor voice is alone a proof of high caste.

They speak in low, soft, measured tones, with that curious, fine delicacy of *timbre* that no practice can bestow, but which is wholly inborn. As someone aptly said, "They have silver thread voices." Then their daily lives show that striking combination of splendour and Spartan simplicity, which is scarcely more than a tradition in our modern luxurious existence. Grosvenor House on the night of a royal ball is a brilliant scene with its gold plate and famous Rubens gallery, but intimate friends who see the family's home life, can testify to how thoroughly the ways and manners of an English household are maintained by the Duke and Duchess of Westminster. The children of the family often appear at luncheon, and share the fare provided, which often consists of mutton cutlets, milk puddings, fruit tarts, and similarly simple dishes. The Duchess, though both rich and jewelled as becomes her position on suitable occasions, dresses in the most unpretentious manner in everyday life. At Eaton, or when paying country visits to friends, she appears in neat cottons or blue serges; and on Sundays, when attending a village church, Her Grace is always very quietly dressed.

The Duke of Westminster has long taken a special interest in Whitelands, the training college for elementary teachers at Chelsea, which is so widely known from the picturesque May Day festival instituted there some years ago by Mr. Ruskin. All the second year or outgoing students of Whitelands, numbering about sixty-five, were entertained recently by the Duke and Duchess of Westminster at Grosvenor House. The members of the ducal family vied with each other in making their young guests feel at home. The Duke himself acted as *cicerone* through the splendid mansion which is a treasure-house of objects of priceless value. Not the least interesting amongst these is a clock, the pendulum alone of which is worth £48,000 for it is set with forty-eight flawless diamonds, each valued at £1,000.

Apropos of the interest taken by the Duke of Westminster in Whitelands and its girl-students, a pleasing incident occurred a year or so ago at the annual prize distribution, over which his grace was presiding. One of the senior students had been more than usually successful, and as she was called up time after time to receive her well-merited rewards, the Duke commented upon the fact. At the close of the little ceremony he sent for the young girl,congratulated her on the pleasing results of her industry as shown in the pile of beautiful books she possessed, and asked for her name and home address. A few days later, when the girl returned to her home, she found awaiting her a handsome bookcase, sent as a gift from the Duke, with a kindly note full of good wishes for her future career.

THE question of a proposed grant of land to native soldiers of the Bombay Army in the Jamreo Canal Colony in Sind is still under consideration.

MUNICIPAL WORKS AND TAXES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With reference to "A Ratepayer's" letter in your yesterday's issue, I beg to endorse his remarks, and express the hope that the Municipal Councillors will not hesitate to move in the right direction. Mr. (now Sir) Theodore Hope effected a good saving by taking similar measures in the past. Should the Corporation remain still inactive, it will be alleged that their indifference is due to their anxious desire to feather the nests of their relatives at the expense of the city.—Yours, &c.,

A CITIZEN.

INDIAN ADMINISTRATOR AND NOVELIST.

MR. S. S. THORBURN, C.S.I., whose new book, "Transgression" (C. A. Pearson Ltd.), is just out, curiously enough, is one of the best liked and best hated men in India. He is a *bete noir* to the Indian Government, but that fact will not prevent his novel from being more widely read in India than any book which has been published since Lord Roberts' "Forty-one Years in India." The author is in many respects unique. There is much about him that reminds one of the old Puritan school. Stern, unbending, or fixed, unalterable principles, Mr. Thorburn is a type of man which the paralysing environments of officialdom but too rarely permits to develop. Possessed of ability which no one denies, vigorous and convincing to a degree, he is, beyond everything else, independent. In France he would have fallen naturally into the *role* of Picquart. Beyond the wearisome routine of his duties as Commissioner of an important district in the Punjab Mr. Thorburn has found time to devote his energies to a thorough study of the Indian frontier question.

ATTACKING A VICEROY.

I was in India (says a correspondent) at the time when Mr. Thorburn made his famous speech at Simla and indicted the Government for its conduct of the war of 1897-98. The fury and fear of the mighty, surrounded by the men whose policy he attacked, he thundered forth his philippics. When the first note of battle was sounded by Mr. Thorburn, it was as if a bombshell had fallen right among the audience. Consternation marked the faces of all—not the least of Lord Elgin and the Commander-in-Chief—and it was not unamusing to watch the ill-concealed indignation on the faces of the smaller official fry, who looked imploringly in the direction of the Viceroy But Lord Elgin knew better than to gag the man who dared.

There were many exciting hours in India during the war, but the news of Dargai itself was scarcely more discussed than this famous speech. People stood against at such during. Mr. Thorburn had the satisfaction of knowing that a press—largely official—viewed his display of oratorical independence with a sympathy which failed to conceal its admiration. The upshot of it all was that Mr. Thorburn received a very severe wigging from headquarters. To the Lieut nant-Governor of the Punjab was deputed the task of bringing the recalcitrant official to book. This was done under the Civil Service regulations, which prohibit officials from adverse criticism of questions of Government policy. Mr. Thorburn expressed regret, the excitement subsided, and no one doubted that the lesson taught by the outspoken official was of incalculable benefit, and would bear fruit. His new work of fiction is Mr. Thorburn's literary embodiment of those principles for the love of which he hearded the Gods at Olympus. In private life Mr. Thorburn is a charming man, respected by the European and beloved of the native. He is the author of a popular novel, "A Moral Bigamist"—but that is another story.

REVOLUTION IN THE POULTRY YARD.

MR. HENRY NORMAN writes in the "Westminster":—Somehow or other the exodus from the land must be stopped, or the British Empire cannot go on. Our necessary supply of strong men cannot be procured from crowded towns. Whatever tends, therefore, to provide remunerative work in the country, to increase the number of our own people who supply our own markets with agricultural produce, is—provided there is no economic heresy in it—an Imperial gain. From this point of view the first Poultry Conference in this country, just concluded at Reading, is an important matter. It was opened by the Minister of Agriculture, deputations from the Chief County Councils attended it, most of the experts were present, and even the German Emperor was, I was told, directly represented by an official of the German Embassy. All the papers were interesting and the discussions practical. The promoters have every reason to be gratified by their success, and public thanks are particularly due to Mr. Edward Brown, F. L. S., the originator and hardest worker who, however, modestly kept himself as much as possible in the back ground. Happily he was not altogether successful in doing so.

Great Britain, as well suited as any country in the world to produce poultry and eggs, imported from abroad last year £5,032,000 worth of these, and from Ireland £2,000,000 worth. According to Mr. Long's calculation, every individual in the Kingdom ate forty-five imported eggs. This five millions sterling—£14,000 a day—ought to be wiped out from our imports, with the exception of the cheapest (and nastiest) kind of eggs, employed in what are pleasantly called "the arts," practised, I presume, by the confectioner. Moreover, this could be done with little difficulty, if the false prophets of poultry-keeping could be brought to shame, the simple, practical truths of the industry widely taught, and biological science, as applied to cocks and hens, inculcated in easy form to the farmer and small holder, after being assimilated by the expert experimentalist. As regards the false prophets, the encourager of the so-called "poultry-farmer" is the chief. There never has been a successful poultry-farm, and in all human probability there never will be. For years Mr. W. B. Tegetmeier has been pumping common sense through a hose upon this inflammatory and contagious absurdity, yet agricultural journals and country newspapers, which ought to know better and probably do, alike in their editorial and advertisement columns, bear pathetic testimony to the belief of people with small capital and a longing to escape "to the land," that given a few acres and a few hundred pounds and eagness to work early and late, a modest living can made by "poultry-farming." They might just as ry ostrich-farming or alligator-farming. The is extremely simple—perhaps that is why it redence so simply: it is physically impossible to upon a given area of land fowls enough to produce a remunerative return, for within a very short time they will so taint the land that they will first become unproductive, and then grow diseased and die. Poultry, to be healthy and profitable, must be an adjunct—a by-product; they must have no rent to pay, a very small labour bill, and they must get a good deal of their food for nothing. These are the primal conditions of success, and the only people who evade them—and they are very few indeed—are the breeders of fancy fowls for exhibition, who get big prices for their birds and sittings of eggs. And this, by itself, is extremely difficult and technical work, and probably in most cases as unprofitable as the breeding of any thoroughbred animals, or animals comparatively worthless unless they reach a certain high standard—hunters, for instance, or, *exporto crolo*, bull-terriers, which is my own fad.

What I have called the simple practical truths of the industry may be learned by anybody who will take the trouble to buy one of the books of Mr. Edward Brown, Mr. Tegetmeier, or Mr. Lewis Wright. Honest, plain, old-fashioned fowls must be kept; one kind, like Leghorns, for laying, another kind, like Dorkings crossed with Indian Game, for the table. The "freak" fowl, of some astonishing new colour or comb or arrangement of feathers, must be avoided as if it were poisonous. These only serve the purposes of amusing the "fancy," supporting the clever if unscrupulous people who breed them, and causing ignorant County Councils, and, alas! even the Royal Agricultural Society itself, to waste money on excessive prizes for them. Birds must not be kept penned up in the same bit of land all the time; pullets must be killed when they have ceased to lay; the right food must be bought, depending upon its current market price; the young *poulet de grain*, or practically wild bird, must be ready as early in the year as possible; the incubator and brooder must play their respective parts; for eggs production only a cock is a superfluity and a nuisance; our source of national supply must be from fowls kept in separate, movable pens, in our farmers' fields, as Mr. George A. Palmer explained in his interesting paper at the conference. But all this is elementary. The application of biological science is another matter; and here the Conference has rendered us all a signal service by introducing to us M. Louis Vander Snickt, the Belgian expert and editor of "Chasse et Peche," of Brussels. His paper, called "How Can Science Assist in the Production of Poultry and Eggs?" should be read, not once but a dozen times, when the full report appears. Belgian breeders produce cocks which crow at seventeen days old, pullets which lay at three months and fourteen days old, cockerels in prime condition for the table at three months old. Poultry keepers will know how much better this is than our own records—how revolutionary, in fact. This is the Brackel fowl, a breed which, like the Coucou de Malines, a huge and heavy bird, we ought to have in England without delay. These are the results of scientific study of old peasant methods. Their existence is due to the old Belgian spot of wagering upon tumbling pigeons—upon the number of tumbles a bird does in succession—and the village pastime of crowing matches, the rival cocks in their cages receiving a mark for each time they crow and the bird with most marks in a given time winning the prize. The connexion between the two is not obvious—that is where the value of M. Vander Snickt's paper comes in. Here it is in a word. Crowing is a sign of vitality; vitality means strength; strength produces flesh and eggs. Therefore the Belgians say that a good cock ought to crow every hour of the night. Not only that, but he must have a good voice. "How pleasant is it!" exclaimed M. Vander Snickt with enthusiasm; "what a silvery tone!" Here is another startling innovation: "A more curious application of science was the idea of exciting play, such as songs and the kind of dance the birds executed during pairing time, with a view to obtaining, firstly, reproduction in all seasons; secondly, earlier maturity, in other words, quick growth, early and many eggs." So precocious are these Belgian breeds that cockerels and pullets can be distinguished as soon as they are out of the shell! The connexion between comb, voice, and ovaries is a most important and practical question. In a sentence, this new aspect of poultry study is, in Mr. Brown's words, the question of the correlation of external characteristics and internal qualities. To quote M. Vander Snickt again in illustration, he said in replying to the very cordial vote of thanks, "Coming in season is not provoked by what the birds eat, but by an internal fire; and by developing the voice you develop the internal fire as well."

But I have perhaps written enough to show that the first British Poultry Conference (by the way, Great Britain was the only important country not officially represented at the recent Russian Conference!) apart from all the other benefits it conferred, marked the outbreak of a revolution in our poultry yards.

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MAKES ME SMILE

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This caution is necessary, as many persons deceive purchasers by false representations.

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SUPERIORITY IN QUALITY.
GRATEFUL and COMFORTING
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NUTRITIVE QUALITIES UNRIVALLED.

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9

FEMININE FACTS AND FANCIES.

It is customary to label children in Japan, so that when they wander from their homes they may be returned to their parents.

A lady has been fatally burned while shopping in a New York store. It is believed that she stopped on and ignited a match, and the flame, catching the light dress which she wore, spread so quickly that she was enveloped in fire before help reached her.

Ladies now carry their handkerchiefs up their sleeve—a striking result of the new fashionable tight dresses, which make pockets impossible. Men first began stowing their handkerchiefs up their left sleeves in evening dress. They copied the custom from soldiers, who, having no pockets, devised the scheme.

The "servant difficulty" is by no means a modern one. In the unpublished diary of the Rev. Mr. White (brother of Gilbert White), under the date December 25, 1781, there is the following entry: "Hannah French dismissed from her service. Robert gave much sage advice thereon. Servants now past all reprehension."

One effect of the recent heat in Paris is the desertion of corsets. Of course, they are not yet as scarce as crinolines, but there is a distinct movement in favour of abandoning them. One newspaper is quite lyrical over exquisite feminine forms no longer imprisoned in cages, over waists divinely curved and outlines of Greek goddesses, and the other extravagances of the poetical French journalist. It is a fact, however, that the corset is growing in disfavour, though from that to absolutely abolishing it is a long step.

A girl whom nature has not endowed with her precious gift of beauty should never think that there is no compensation in her lot. She should not become soured and visit her misfortune upon others, who are not to blame for it. She should bear in mind that the women who have ruled the world's destiny have for the most part been quite devoid of beauty. She should think how fleeting beauty is, and that she will never suffer the pangs endured by a beautiful woman who sees her charms fading. She should remember, too, that the plainest women may be made better looking by dress, style of carriage, and by a pleasing expression. She should remember that when a man makes love to her it is for her real self, not for the mere outward attraction of beauty, which may vanish any moment by an accident.

Have you remarked that sleeves continue to be made quite tight? The upper part of the arm is ornamented with some modest trimming, or with small pleats. This fashion is graceful, and women whose arms are well formed have no reason to complain of it. But there are many young girls and women with slight figures who are not at all in love with the fashion, considering that they are ungraceful in tight sleeves. This is a mistake. Moreover, there is always a way of arranging things, and it is easy to keep well within the limit of fashion. If the arm is thin there is nothing to prevent the use of a ridged sleeve in some soft, light material; it looks charming. Tight sleeves can also be trimmed with narrow ruches or bouillonnes in the form of bracelets. This gives a fuller appearance to the arm.

The "smart" American girl, who must have a new fad every few months, has now taken to snuffing. Says a fashionable New York jeweller:—"Since the beginning of the hot season we have had unlimited calls for handsome snuff boxes, some patterned after the rich and elegant old time receptacles, but the majority entirely up to date and exemplifying the finest of American enamel work. A few of the boxes cost as much as 200 dollars, and a very ordinary affair indeed fetches anywhere from 5 to 25 dollars. On the cheaper articles the popular designs are typical of hunting, bowling, golfing, hunting, &c., and the boxes are attached to chatelaine chains or permitted to peep slyly forth from the belt which claps the shapely waist of the fashionable girl. She takes snuff openly. The snuff she uses is generally a compound prepared by those tobacconists who cater to the feminine trade. A certain proportion of superfine unscented snuff is blended with a non-irritating vehicle and a combination of odorous substances added."

A fashion-writer tells us that before her marriage the Duchess of Fife had a very small dress allowance—about £300 a year. Besides yachting and every day dresses and all the usual costumes required by a girl of the upper class, Royal princesses have also to wear the costly and elaborate dresses which their rank demands at the weddings of their near relations. They are, however, fortunate in having stores of beautiful laces, priceless furs, and marvellous jewels, all of which can be used again and again. On the whole, it may be asserted that a frugal princess may spend as little as £1000 a year on her dress, while her more wealthy and extravagant sister may find her dress bills amount to ten times that sum. Age has nothing to do with the matter, for the Queen of Italy spends far more than does her beautiful young daughter-in-law, the Crown Princess of Naples. The Empress of Russia, who more than any other European princess is able to indulge her wildest fancies, dresses with the greatest simplicity. In the daytime she mostly wears tailor-made coats and skirts, and in the evening favours the purest white materials.

The true yachtswoman who inters into her favourite pastime in the proper spirit will smile when she sees the "smart" idea of a yachting costume this season. The skirt rests an inch at least on the ground at the sides, and has a little train at the back. What the owner and the skipper will think of these little, dabbing trains upon his deck when there is work to do, all in a moment, when the wind asserts itself, is not beyond conjecture. The Princess of Wales, who is a true daughter of the Viking in her love for yachting and the sea, and who never looks more beautiful than when in yachting costume, heartily condemns this foolish attempt at blending the characteristics of a promenade frock with a seafaring costume. It is as a frock coat would be on a man of the party. For walking, even, the Princess and her daughters have skirts that clear the ground all round, and very graceful do these look on their neat, upright, well-proportioned figures. All the best tailors make yachting costumes of a sensible length, and in serge and fine cloth, the skirts unlined for very hot weather, striped drill, pique, linen, and canvas. Many of the skirts are perfectly plain, but the shirts, blouses, and coats are more or less elaborate. On the pique shirts bands of striped linen, in white and a cool Greek blue, are stitched, "stropped" is the tailor's word for this. A white cloth skirt has a zouave bodice of the same, very much rounded off in front, and with pointed fronts falling straight below the waist a couple of inches, in cornflower blue linen. Long tabs of this linen are turned back from the fronts of the zouave, three on each side, making a new and pretty substitute for the ordinary revers. White buttons fasten back the tabs. Another white gown is in Irish poplin, with a shirt of flax-flower blue China silk and an Edward VI. cap in white cloth, with blue silk pompons in the same shade as the shirt. Lines of white silk braid trim the bodice of a white serge, each perpendicular line being bordered with yellow braid. The hat is all accordeon-pleated yellow chiffon, with a pair of black wings.

One smart yachting costume is in sea-blue serge, trimmed with braid of a deeper tone, almost navy-blue. The form is as simple as possible, the over skirt being merely simulated in the trimming. Only in the matter of length is the dress unsuitable, a detail that can be very readily altered. There is also a boating toilette of cream-coloured vicella, the skirt trimmed with a number of little tucks. The bodice is of the bolero order, with revers turned sharply away from a pleated vest, which is confined at the waist with a neat little pointed belt. The revers have a little braiding in navy blue for trimming, and the sailor-knot is in silk of that colour. The straw hat is in the tint of ripe wheat, with navy ribbon and a bunch of field flowers for trimming. The sleeves of this dress cover nearly half the hand, and can be made with thumb-pieces, like mittens, rendering gloves unnecessary, which is rather a boon in very hot weather.

The princess dress is rarely seen, but the long princess tunic, or polonaise, has come to stay. The latest has the outlines cut up into graduated square tabs, smaller towards the front than at the back. The model dress, fresh from Paris, was in fawn and pink silk gauze, lined with white glace silk of the thin kind that is scarcely heavier than muslin. The underskirt, also white glace, was frilled with chiffon. "Tagrag and bobtail" are the order of the day, for it is impossible to keep the long underskirts from contact with the grimy ground, and very soon do they show the effects in a dingy greyness where snowy white once was. "Bobtail" is apparent enough, but particularly so when the wearer happens to be in a hurry, her little train worrying and struggling after her in extraordinary fashion. Trains are graceful enough in theory, when duly spread behind the wearer, but in practice they are generally clutched up in a hot, gloved-hand with a list to one side or the other.

Bronze shoes have largely taken the place of brown, tan, or Russia leather this season. At the seaside, and for yachting, white kid or canvas shoes will be worn, but for promenade purposes the bronze will be preferred to the ordinary tan or brown. The kid is very soft and light, adapting itself readily to the form of the foot, and for this reason making an admirable footgear for hot weather. Open-work brown stockings, matched as nearly as possible to the bronze kid, should be worn with them. Economy in shoe laces is usually carried to an extreme, which makes the virtue lean to vice's side and become parsimony. As maids insist on cleaning the silk or mohair laces with the same cream or paste as they apply to the kid, the result is a shiny shabbiness that is far from attractive. The ideal maid unlaces the shoe before cleaning the latter, but how many ideal maids can one find in a day's journey? Till she turns up, let us invest in new laces at least once a week, at a cost of 2d. per pair.

Glitter is as much liked as ever by the smart dresser in society. Turquoises and emeralds of barbaric size are worked in with the lace and embroidery on yokes, collars, sleeves, neckbands, and waist-bands of dresses. Keeping pace with this display of imitation jewellery is that of real jewels. At first only pearls were admissible with morning or afternoon dress, then diamonds were added, good taste forbidding coloured jewellery with outdoor dress. Now there is but little limit to the liberty accorded, or taken, by the smart set, and at races or other resorts where frills and furbelows are of the finest, emeralds, sapphires, and rubies are freely worn. The only things that appear to be forbidden now are tiaras and necklaces, but it is far from impossible that the rage for display may not bring these in by another season for outdoor wear. The tiara may be mounted as a bonnet or toque, and the necklace may serve instead of dress-collar, an item that is growing smaller by swift degrees. Even when it is worn high it is thin and transparent.

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla.		Esplade.		Fort.		Colaba.	
	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	25	60	37	56	33	30	28	94
Friday, Aug. 11th	0	05	0	86	0	08	1	07
Total	25	65	28	42	33	38	30	01
Total fall to Aug. 11th, 1898	54	0	53	29	53	07	49	89
Total fall to Aug. 11th, 1897	54	3	53	47	52	29	52	10

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Esplanade and Fort, from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and at Colaba, from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

MATHERAN.	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	78	35
9th August, 1899	1	25
Total	79	60

DAMAUN.	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	25	32
Wednesday, 9th August, 1899	0	28
Total	25	60
Total up to 9th August, 1898	31	52
Total up to 9th August, 1897	30	83

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON FRIDAY, THE 11TH OF AUGUST, 1899.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calicut standard, reduced to the same temperature M° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at Lat. 45.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shade with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Rate per hour.	TEMPERATURE INSHADE. Maximum of past 24 hours.	TEMPERATURE INSHADE. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	RAINFALL. Since 1st June to date.	RAINFALL. Variation, 1st June to date.
Lahore	29·196	SE	1	104·6	84·0	55	...	4·89	—5·84
Sirsa	29·189	SSE	3	103·3	86·1	42	...	2·12	—3·77
Delhi	29·139	ESE	4	105·7	84·1	73	...	9·70	—2·18
Agra	29·312	SSE	6	101·6	86·4	68	...	21·24	+4·25
Cawnpore	29·334	ESE	1	99·4	82·1	81	...	25·65	...
Allahabad	29·361	E	9	97·1	81·3	89	0·02	29·69	+3·15
Jhansi	29·340	E	4	101·3	80·2	73	...	25·84	+4·14
Jacobabad	29·473	Calm.	3	112·7	84·9	70	...	0·90	—2·24
Karachi	29·364	WSW	17	90·4	80·2	89	...	0·05	—4·73
Jeypore	29·327	WNW	3	104·2	84·6	51	...	19·74	—4·59
Ajmere	29·350	NW	8	102·4	84·5	60	...	8·29	—4·21
Deesa	29·393	NW	14	101·6	80·5	67	...	14·15	—1·37
Ahmedabad	29·417	NW	4	99·2	82·1	66	...	3·61	...
Bhuj	29·466	WNW	18	98·3	76·1	76	...	0·55	—9·33
Jamnagar	29·429	SW	21	92·0	75·7	75	...	2·91	...
Rajkot	29·458	W	12	96·9	74·7	79	...	6·29	—4·11
Bhawnagar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Porbandar	29·411	WNW	9	98·6	78·3	65	...	4·64	...
Veraval	29·426	WNW	14	85·1	79·3	79	...	4·01	...
Neemuch	29·363	W	9	97·0	80·0	58	0·02	9·34	—8·14
Indore	29·345	NW	7	92·7	76·1	81	...	19·34	—2·69
Sangor	29·361	NE	7	95·0	78·1	72	...	18·06	—3·73
Jubbulpore	29·465	NNE	2	94·9	77·1	83	...	23·58	+3·21
Hoshangabad	29·341	SW	1	99·6	79·7	72	...	15·81	—17·46
Khandwa	29·342	WNW	14	99·7	78·8	74	0·02	9·67	—11·98
Raipur	29·471	NE	2	92·3	77·1	81	0·03	11·94	—16·61
Nagpur	29·429	Calm.	9	99·2	76·8	85	0·06	8·35	—18·32
Amraoti	29·342	WSW	19	97·2	77·3	88	1·34	8·35	—11·48
Akola	29·367	W	7	99·4	74·2	85	0·62	6·74	—12·74
Surat	29·346	W	6	94·7	79·6	69	...	17·46	—13·52
Malegaon	29·401	WNW	14	97·4	74·8	72	...	3·86	—6·73
Bombay	29·362	WNW	10	87·7	79·0	87	0·56	29·36	+0·98
Poona	29·389	NW	19	83·9	70·4	91	0·02	6·13	—6·86
Ahmednagar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aurangabad	...	W	7	93·4	70·2	92	0·23	6·45	...
Sholapur	29·392	Calm.	8	88·3	72·9	82	0·54	1·33	—9·28
Ratnagiri	29·373	W	5	84·5	73·9	86	1·02	43·81	—32·56
Belgaum	29·573	WSW	27	75·6	69·8	90	0·14	37·08	—11·22
Goa	29·717	NW	11	87·8	73·4	90	1·30	38·05	...
Karwar	29·710	W	3	86·6	73·5	88	1·35	42·96	+2·22
Mangalore	29·726	Calm.	1	89·8	71·4	93	1·88	52·12	+2·30
Calicut	29·760	Calm.	1	82·7	73·9	94	0·52	57·20	+2·45
Cochin	29·783	NNW	3	89·1	73·7	91	0·37	39·08	—8·47
Bangalore	29·727	SW	14	79·7	66·2	85	0·02	7·20	—7·55
Seconder Abad	29·581	WNW	10	72·6	70·2	90	1·89	8·38	—5·81
Masulipatam	29·569	WSW	15	78·0	70·1	86	0·94	4·42	—8·34
Bellary	29·630	WNW	14	80·7	70·7	69	0·08	2·85	—1·61
Chicacole	29·662	NNW	14	82·0	71·7	78	0·37	7·13	—8·22
Madras	29·646	W	9	90·5	76·6	63	...	0·16	—2·90
Coimbatore	29·722	WSW	11	90·4	70·6	69	...	0·78	—2·33
Trichinopoly	29·692	WSW	12	91·5	73·3	1	...	1·84	—2·47
Negapatam	29·...	W	16	85·9	77·9	67	...	3·05	—2·38
Cuddalore	29·706	SW	11	88·9	73·9	81	...	10·41	—3·89
Aden	29·899	SW	12	92·3	82·3	75	...	0·06	—0·18

In column "Wind, rate per hour," L., Light, M. Mode Fair, F. Fresh, S., Strong, H., Heavy.

Bombay Local Rainfall:—J. J. H., 0·90 (22·86); G. T. H., 0·36 (9·27); St. G. H., 0·33 (8·36); C. P., 0·35 (8·76).

SUMMARY.

There has been a brisk fall of pressure at Karachi Jeypore, Bhavnagar Para, Neemuch, Indore, Sangor, Khandwa, Akola and Surat, and a slight rise or fall elsewhere. Readings are lowest in the north and to the east of Raipur, and highest in the south. Gradients are moderate.

Winds are cyclonic at Allahabad and at stations in the eastern districts of the Central Provinces and variable in direction elsewhere. The force has been fresh to light. This morning the wind velocity was 26 miles an hour at Neemuch, 22 at Bhuj and 20 at Khandwa.

The temperature, both maximum and minimum, is above the mean of the season all over the country, lying to the north of Latitude 20° more particularly the day temperature which is from 7° to 15° in excess. The highest temperature in the shade was 113° at Jacobabad, and the lowest 65° at Bangalore.

G. I. TOWEPS,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

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